

"POOREST HONEST MAN BETTER OFF THAN MOST SUCCESSFUL CROOK," SAYS "DUTCH CHARLEY" AFTER 60 YEARS OF THIEVERY

Most Unique Missouri Criminal, Who at 88 Years Has Just Been Sent Back to Prison to Serve His Twelfth Sentence, Declares "Stealing Is a Bad Trade, Though It's Exciting."

WATCHES HIS LINE; HAS STOLEN 1000

Craves for Another Chance to Be Honest, Though Doubting His Ability to Live Uprightly and Holding Crime Has Become an Incurable Disease With Him.

BY GRANT RICHARDSON
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 19—Lewis Meyer, known as "Dutch Charley," a remarkable criminal, was admitted a few days ago to the Missouri state penitentiary which he knows by that precious word "home."

He was sentenced from Warren County to serve three years for stealing a watch. The present is his twelfth term in that institution, and he has spent 38½ of his 88 years within its walls.

If he serves out his term, he will be 92 years old, and at the ripe age of 91 years, nearly half of which has been spent in prison confinement.

Prison No Horror for Old Thief.

To rational men the prison holds a deep and abiding horror, and at the same time a sort of shrinking fascination and a feeling of curiosity to know the bent of those whom it harbors.

The possession of liberty ever is the mainspring of mankind, and your normal man fights at the slightest personal restraint. How does the crook regard it? With what feelings does he contemplate a long term of forcible detention by other men, whom he regards only as other men and his enemies? because he cannot comprehend that they dispute his right to live a life in deviation from the simple law of thine and mine?

The first term in prison, it is safe to say, is a horror. With succeeding terms the crook advancing in his distorted line of thought and action, comes to regard prison life as one of the inevitable things in his existence, as an honest man regards sickness and death in his family, or loss of business or friends as misfortunes sure to come. As the crook returns to the prison in which he has been incarcerated more than once, it is with a sense of familiarity, even affection, for the scenes and characters he left behind. All the old "lifers" he left when he went out are there to silently greet him, and 20 year men and others of less experience lend an air of stability to the place. He falls into his old ways, scarcely ever confessing his past regarding it as merely an interim in his life when he marks time until the expiration of his term again sets him free to begin preparing on the public.

While "Dutch Charley" has served his dozen terms in the Missouri state prison, this by no means is the total of his years spent in confinement. Rolled into one stretch he has waited at least a dozen years in county jails in petty imprisonments and while waiting for trial.

When he comes to prison it is with the sure manner of one who knows its limitations and its blessings—yes, blessings, for in prison there is warmth and food and shelter from the weather, and it is for these that the thief likes like "Dutch Charley" does. It is a weird malaise, such thievishness, and not to be compared with the big things in that line like bribery, corruption, big, get-rich-quick swindlers, and large embezzlement, most of which have behind them the greater excitements and mental temperamental wrenches involved in the love o' women, gambling, spendthriftiness and family display. These are the seldom instances and the man who comes to prison after leading such a life as his crime would permit suffers, it is safe to say, quite as much, or even more, than the law contemplations.

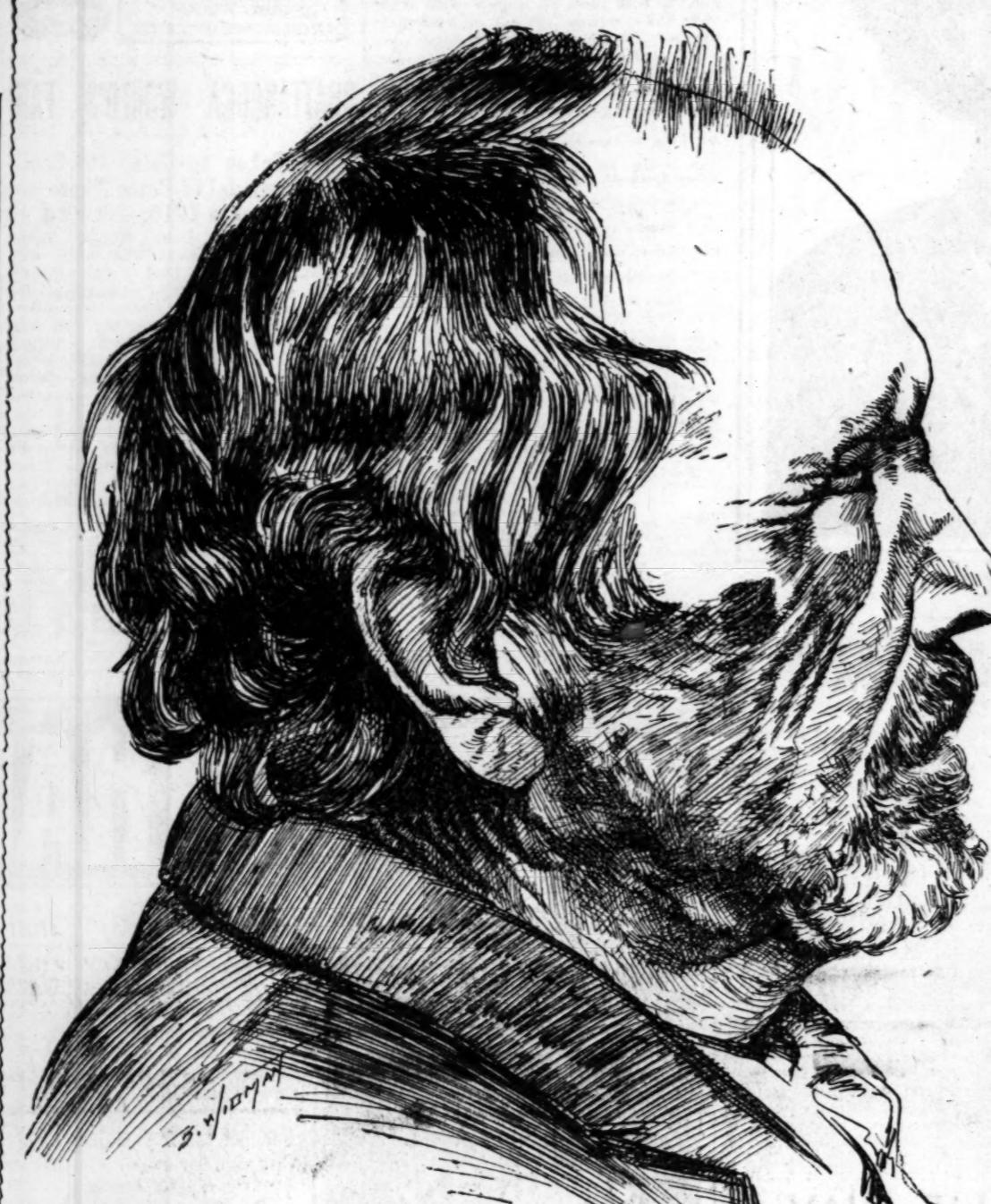
But the old thief who knows no place in all the world quite so well as the inside of the prison comes to regard it as home and house of refuge when his dexterity fails and his wits cease to keep him from the clutch of his natural enemies, the police.

Now, at the end of his 88 years of crime, "Dutch Charley" has some interesting and instructive things to say about the criminal life. It is his opinion that no matter how much a man steals, nor how successful in thievery, big or little, he is worse off than the poorest honest man alive. He believes also that stealing is a disease for which there is no remedy save death.

"Dutch Charley's" ruling passion is watch stealing. He seldom steals anything else, except occasionally, he has purloined food much as a dog does, but that would satisfy the cravings of nature, but the things he steals are legitimate, for he is one of those who hold the threads and sadly tattered belief that the "world owes him a living" and he has collected it the handiest way he could. What sort of a living has he collected he tells in this relation of his experiences.

"Believe me," said the little old man with the ill-shaped head and grotesque

"DUTCH CHARLEY" AS HE LOOKED WHEN RECEIVED AT PRISON OCT. 25



"DUTCH CHARLEY'S" PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE SHOWN IN HIS OWN WORDS.

"I was driven into being a thief, until now stealing is a disease which I can no more control than if it were rheumatism or any chronic ailment."

"I guess I've stolen more than a thousand watches. I just can't help stealing a watch when I see it lying around."

"I got pinched at it in 1852 and came here to do my first time. There was only one hall here and 30 prisoners. Now look at it."

"Who is this man Roosevelt? Perhaps he would help old Charley if he knew I had served the state for nigh forty years."

"A man risks years of his liberty making big hauls and then spends it all in keeping hid. But for me—the simple life."

"It does me—just enough to keep warm and enough to eat and a place to sleep."

"This is my home here in prison—I was brought up here, you know."

"Now, when they see me coming back, they know me, and I get a cell close to the stove, where it is cosy and warm. It's a pretty good house for an old crook like me—but yet—yet, I would like to get another start and be honest."

"Ninety-one years is pretty old to get out and starve along on when you haven't any money or any friends. Here I have to work and do plenty of it. I never did feel old till my last trip out."

"It sort of hurts one's pride not to be even worth arresting."

"I never could beat a telephone. It's things like that that beats us old crooks. There's so many modern changes against us. Twenty years ago, I'd have got away with that watch."

"Stealing is a bad trade—but it's exciting."

quadrangle of the prison and the massive stone and brick building; with as much elation as a millionaire displays in showing his wealth to a friend.

"This is my place! Here I am at home!"

"Dutch Charley" has been a short-comer for more than four years. In the intervals between sentences he has existed by petty thievery.

His Life Like

Marauding Sparrow's.

"Dutch Charley" is very like unto a marauding sparrow in his way of life, pecking here and there, scarcely at other men's stores; driven hither by cold and hunger, suspicion and the hard hand of the law. Never having enough of anything; with the result that he is always on the prowl, stealing watches. I cannot keep my hands off a watch. How many have I stolen? I kept count of them up to the hundreds, then quit. O, I guess I've stolen more than a thousand watches.

Just Can't Help

Stealing a Watch.

"I love a good watch. I know how to build a watch. I JUST CAN'T STEAL STEALING ONE WHENEVER I SEE IT LYING AROUND. Every time I get out of here I say to myself I'll never steal another watch, and I mean it, too. But when I get hungry and there lies a watch in the good, free "outside," as at the world beyond the prison walls, I say to myself, 'I'll just have to have it.' The fingers go back—and close over it, and as soon as I've stolen it, I say to myself, 'I've got the feel of it I can't let it go.'

"I've stolen some jewelry, too, but it's watches I love. I used to pretend that I was an honest country jeweler on a shopping visit to St. Louis. I'd go to a wholesale house and buy a big bill of goods. When the samples were out, I'd slip eight or ten dollars worth of rings and bracelets, and swap a watch, and order the samples back up to wait until the afternoon to get paid to pay for them. I never got caught at that."

"But I don't consider that my specialty. It's picking up a watch wherever I can that's made my living. I got pinched at it in 1852 and came here to do my first time. There was only one hall here then and thirty prisoners. Now look at it."

"He waved a hand quizzically and in a grand gesture that contemplated the big

asked. "Perhaps he would help old Charley if he knew I had served the state for nigh 40 years."

"Dutch Charley" believes that instead of being an enemy to him, it does him much for those 40 years spent in prison, in which it benefited by the 50 cents a day received for his convict labor.

"Did you ever work with other thieves?"

"Yes, me," said he. "I don't like parting with work when I work alone."

"It is not one to snitch. BEHIND I DON'T LIKE MEN. They are too greedy. They want too much. They steal a big lot at a time, and then they bring them with them that bring them with them."

"Dutch Charley" believes that instead of wealth to a thief? A MAN RISKS YEARS OF HIS LIBERTY IN MAKING BIG SALES AND SPENDING HIS SAVINGS ALL IN KEEPING HID. Poverty follows him. He blows it all in and he comes out. The police are watching for him. He starts out and finds a place where the game is big. Perhaps he gets pinched again."

"He is like plenty of other extravagant people who must have money, money, money."

"He is like plenty of other thieves who are not honest men with him to the last."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

"He was election day and while other men were at the polls he was at the door of a saloon, and he was not the only one there."

MOOSE AND DEER PLENTIFUL

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BANGOR, Me., Nov. 19.—Up to Friday

there had been shipped through Bangor 472 deer and 106 moose. For a corresponding period last year the shipments were 1892 deer and 85 moose. For the month of October the shipments this year were 1564 deer and 92 moose. During October of last year

the shipments were 1675 deer and 78 moose. One of the finest moose heads seen in Bangor this year was shipped this week by D. A. Hamilton of Worcester, Mass. The antlers measured 46 inches.

The removal of the bounty on bears has caused a rapid increase of those animals in Washington County. Reports of their depredations are coming from many sections of the country. A number of Indians have come into the woods back of Wesley devoting three or four weeks to hunting as possible. Fully fifty shots were fired. The largest buck deer of the season was

shot this week by four Frankfort boys, the oldest of whom is not over 14 years of age. The deer came upon the deer in a clearing, and all four of the boys fired rapidly as possible. Fully fifty shots were fired. The deer weighed 285 pounds.

One of the features of the week in the Maine woods was the shooting of a moose by two women hunters from out of the state. The moose was brought down in a single shot by Miss Marion Winslow of Beverly, Mass. The other moose was shot by Miss Marion Ashley of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Paradoxical.

Putt: There was something odd about Green's experience in Wall street.
Call: How's that?
Putt: He came out even.

The Great Thanksgiving Sale Which Starts Tomorrow at the Big Store Will Go Down in History as the Feature of the "World's Fair Year"!

Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods At Less Than the Mills' Prices!

39c for 75c Fancy Taffeta Shirt-Waist Silks

1.50 Black Silk Velvet, 18 inches wide.....	38c
2.00 China Silks, all colors, 21 inches wide.....	25c

25c for 65c Black All-Wool Zibeline, 40 Inches Wide.

75c All-Wool Scotch Suitings and Cover Cloths, 40 inches wide.....	35c
85c All-Wool Black Voile, heavy weight, 65 inches wide.....	39c

Staple and Domestic Dry Goods at 1/2 Price!

5-1-2 Shaker and Canton Flannel....	33c
10c Heavy Oiling Flannel in fancy stripes.....	5c
75c blue, cardinal and fancy Best Dress Calicoes.....	34c

20c white Table Oil Cloth, 45 inches wide.....	10c
1.50 Honeycomb Huck Towels, large.....	4c
75c blue, cardinal and fancy Best Dress Calicoes.....	37c

25c all-linen Sideboard Scarfs, 64 inches long.....	17c
1.50 white Bed Spreads, Marseilles pattern, full size.....	55c

75c blue, cardinal and fancy Best Dress Calicoes.....	43c
---	-----

Laces and Dress Trimmings at a Big Discount!

1c a yard for Laces, Braids and Appliques, worth up to 15c.	10c a yard for fine Silks and Merino Appliques, worth up to 75c.
5c for Fancy Braids and Appliques, worth up to 10c.	19c finest qualities, worth up to 1.00.

At No Time Has Any Store Quoted Such Prices on Blankets, Comforts and Carpets!

1.50 Heavy 11-4 Double Blankets.....	59c
2.00 Home-Made Bed Comforts—72x80 each.....	1.10
2.00 Tufted Down Cotton Filled Comforts 72x80 each.....	1.49

2.00 western Wool Blankets, extra heavy.....	1.39
2.50 and 3.00 Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, 60 inches wide, pair.....	1.25

1.50 Ingrain Room Rugs, 9x12 feet, st. each.....	3.75
--	------

25c all-linen Sideboard Scarfs, 64 inches long.....	17c
---	-----

5000 Fine Ostrich Plumes at 1/3

17-INCH PLUME—Real ostrich—black, white and colors—the 2.00 kind.....	99c
18-INCH PLUME—Best quality—long fibres—black only—the 3.00 kind.....	1.49
20-INCH AMAZON PLUME—Extra full—best quality ostrich—4.00 kind.....	2.25

39c—Ready-to-Wear Hats—69c

Shirt-Waist Hats, Suit Hats, Street Hats—all ready to wear—latest styles and colors—positively 2.00 and 3.00 values—Monday.....	69c and 39c
---	-------------

TRIMMED VELVET HATS.—The newest turban effects—navy and red—also black, brown, 2.98 and 1.98

Sale of Notions! Also Leather Goods! WONDERFUL VALUES!

1.50 Large Braided Handbags, with card case, purse and initial.....	5c
---	----

5c for 1.50 Large Braided Handbags, with card case, purse and initial.....	5c
--	----

5c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Bros. and other popular brands Spool Silk.
--	--

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 1.50 Large Braided Handbags, with card case, purse and initial.....	5c
---	----

5c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Bros. and other popular brands Spool Silk.
--	--

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

25c for 15 yards wide 5c for 10c spool Bedding 5c Little Garret Elastic, in black or white.....	5c
---	----

24c for 18c French Tooth Brushes.....	18c
10c for 25c 9 inches long Good Shears.....	25c

WON'T SLEEP FOR THIRTY-ONE DAYS ON WAGER

Albert E. Herpin, the Sleepless Wonder, Says \$20,000 Is Post-ed in Bank Which He Will Draw When He Completes the Test.

DRUGS DON'T MAKE HIM EVEN DROWSY

For Ten Years He Has Been Wide Awake, Says Physicians Who Have Treated Him and Have Studied His Case.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Albert E. Herpin and his friends are said to have won \$20,000 that he is the sleepless wonder he claims to be.

Herpin contends that he has not slept a wink in ten years and that throughout this ordeal of wakefulness his health has remained unimpaired and his strength has shown no signs of faltering.

About half the population of Trenton and its suburbs is firm in the conviction that Herpin's sleeplessness is a colossal fake. The other half, which includes a number of reputable physicians who have studied Herpin's case at close range, implicitly believe the wakeful Trentonian's story and stand ready to back it with coin. Hence a recent announcement that Herpin will give a public test of his strange wakefulness for a purse of \$10,000 has aroused keen interest.

Truth compels the statement that there is a slight vagueness as to details of the coming test by which the sleepless wonder hopes to satisfy the scientific world. It says R. C. Corbin, of Chicago, has made the wager with him and it is stated that since the Trenton bank has the \$20,000 in its keeping, while Herpin and his backers are perfecting details for the test, Herpin plans to begin his test on Feb. 24. For the next thirty-one days he will not close his eyes in sleep, although he will be permitted to enjoy bodily rest, just as much as he wants of it.

There will be no admission fee and no scheme of any sort to wheedle money out of the public.

At his Trenton home today Herpin looked more like a trained athlete out to break a record than a man whose tortured brain has known no rest in ten long years.

"You can gamble that I am glad of this chance to prove my story. All the physicians in Trenton know that I tell the truth about my sleeplessness," he said, "but about half the people in this town think that I am either a liar or a lunatic."

"I've had about three thousand offers to exhibit myself and I've been promised salaries all the way from \$5 per day up to \$5000 per week."

"Of course, I declined everything, because I'm not a him-museus freak, but the showmen hang to me. One wanted to take me to the St. Louis Fair. He promised me a private car and a salary of \$500 a day."

"But the most vicious one of them all wanted me to travel around the world under his management in a gilded cage. His idea was to advertise me as the 'Sleepless Maniac.' All that was expected of me for my salary was to live in the cage and gnash my teeth, while the spectators touched me up with their walking sticks and umbrellas."

"But the women have given me the most trouble."

"I have had offers of marriage from 17 women and about 500 letters hinting at matrimony."

At present the sleepless wonder is employed by Frank P. Bael, a Trenton hardware merchant.

Prominent physicians have studied the

POPE MAY SATISFY POLISH CATHOLICS

Likely to Have Priests of Their Own Nationality in Some American Dioceses.

RECENT TROUBLES CAUSE

American Hierarchy, However, Combats the General Principle Involved.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
ROME, Nov. 19.—The promise made by Pius X. to the representatives of Polish Catholics to restore Polish priests to the American hierarchy has been repudiated.

It seems last year to urge the appointment of Polish bishops, or at least vicars-general in those dioceses which contain a large Polish population, will soon be fulfilled in the arch-diocese of Milwaukee.

Personally, Pius X. was in favor of nominating a Polish national bishop. He also requested the Bishop of Breslau to appoint a special ecclesiastical commissioner to reside in America and help the Polish Catholics living on the peninsula. It was intended to carry on a like plan in America for the German Catholics, but the American hierarchy strongly objected on the ground that, if it were done, it would be the same for the German and Italian who greatly outnumber the Poles in nearly every diocese.

It was proposed to divide the arch-diocese of Milwaukee and to nominate either a Polish or a German bishop, with jurisdiction over the Catholics of the same nationality in the diocese, but it was given priority.

After an attack on Cardinal Gibbons by a Polish congregation, and several instances of other dioceses having passed the authority of the papal legate to Polish Catholics in America are not in complete accord with their American bishops to satisfy the demands and appoint some bishops or vicars-general of their own nationality. A decision is to be made immediately.

LOUISIANA CITY INVITES PRESIDENT

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 19.—President John P. Scott of the Shreveport Progressive League has sent an invitation to President Roosevelt inviting him to attend the national boll weevil convention in this city Dec. 12 to 15. Invitations were also sent to the Japanese and Chinese ministers to this country, requesting their presence at the convention.

It is thought the President, if he cannot also that the Japanese and Chinese ministers, representing countries that are very much involved with the cotton crop of the South, will have agents here to watch the proceedings of the convention.

"Mental Malpractice," subject Dr. Linda's free lecture, Psychology course, Henneman Hall, Sunday night.

case closely and to all of them Herpin is an enigma. They have done him well enough pills and sleeping potions to send a regiment of stalwart men to its long rest, but without the slightest effect. There were no casts of Herpin in the strongest drug known to chemistry.

Mr. C. H. Walters, prominent physician of Trenton, says of the man: "To a doctor Herpin's case seems impossible. Chloral somnias and morphine are strong enough to put any powerful man to sleep in a twinkling, he has no effect on him. To my knowledge his case is the only one of the kind in the world."

Mr. C. H. Walters, a prominent physician of Trenton, says of the man: "To a doctor Herpin's case seems impossible. Chloral somnias and morphine are strong enough to put any powerful man to sleep in a twinkling, he has no effect on him. To my knowledge his case is the only one of the kind in the world."

He has created Herpin for 10 years and now speaks of his case for the time. He occupies a strange and unique place in science. Medicines have no effect upon him.

These are sample expressions of expert opinion, and Herpin has a score or more of them signed by men of science in New York and Pennsylvania, who have striven vainly to solve the mystery of his remarkable case.

GET RID OF TOBACCO POISON

New Tonic Remedy Which Surely Removes All Traces and Desire for Tobacco.

1,000 TRIAL TREATMENTS FREE.

Cigarettes, cigars, pipes, chewing snuff and all forms of the tobacco habit can be quickly and surely cured by the new tonic—Tobacco Specific. This remedy acts directly on the weakened nerves and poisoned tissues, cleansing them of nicotine. Once the system is rid of tobacco poisons, it produces a loathing that not even long continued habit can break down. It not only stops the use of tobacco—it braces the entire system, creates a healthy appetite, a clear eye, an active brain. It restores the former user to a vigor he has not known in years.

It takes no will power to quit. Unwilling patients may be treated by their wives, daughters, sweethearts and they will never even suspect the influence that made them quit tobacco. The remedy is harmless, practically tasteless, odorless. It can be given at meal time with food or drink. It is the only known cure for the tobacco habit, and has been used in private practice of a noted specialist for more than thirty years.

The cure is complete and permanent. The desire to smoke and chew is caused by nerve irritation, and this remedy cannot fail because it instantly removes that irritation. We have affidavits from patients cured years ago (when this remedy was a private prescription) who swear that they have never craved or used tobacco since they were cured. We have thousands of letters from women who tell us we have saved their husbands' lives and money.

A Chicago business man says: "Although my physician told me it was 'Quit tobacco or die,' I could not quit without your remedy."

What It Has Done for Others It Will Do for You.

Opp. A. A. Rogers Co., Cincinnati, O. Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. Dear Sirs—More than six weeks ago I took your Tobacco Cure. From the time I finished the box, and before, as to that, I have been fully relieved of the habit. I smoked fearfully, but could not smoke the sweet cigar at this time. I believe the words cannot express the good feeling that pervades the whole system since the poison of nicotine has been eliminated.

REV. W. J. SIMMONS,
Pastor Methodist Church,
Lafayette, Ind., Box No. 107.

Opp. A. A. Rogers Co., Cincinnati, O. Dear Sirs—In December, 1889, I took your Tobacco Specific. It cured me entirely and permanently of the tobacco habit. I have not used a cigarette, pipe, cigar or snuff since. My general health has been much better than it was before. Yours truly, G. W. WOOLSEY.

1000 Trial Treatments Free.

That everyone, everywhere, may know of the success of our remedy, we will send free of expense a trial treatment to each of the first 1000 who write. Do not delay, this offer will not last long. This is your chance to prove for yourself that all tobacco habits can be cured, willingly or unwillingly. Send no money. Simply write today. Address The Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1381, Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio; will send you a free sample package of Tobacco Specific in plain wrapper if you add your name and address. Send at once.

EVANS-BROWNLOW FEUD REVIVING

H. Clay Evans' Fortunes Are Rising Again at the Expense of His Old Rival.

BROWNLOW'S PULL WANING.

Removal of Brownlow From World's Fair Job Indicates New Deal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The removal of John B. Brownlow from a civil service position he has long filled at Washington is taken in Tennessee as an indication that the influence of Walter B. Brownlow with the federal administration is waning.

The further report that H. Clay Evans, now consul-general at London, is to be made postmaster-general in the second Roosevelt administration is not generally credited among Tennessee Republicans, but should it be true it will certainly renew the old Brownlow-Evans fight for Republican leadership in Tennessee and Evans will with the federal administration is waning.

John B. Brownlow, who has been recently director of the office of the former Parson Brownlow, who was reconstruction governor of Tennessee and one time United States senator. He is first cousin to Walter P. Brownlow, the Republican boss in Tennessee. He holds the party in this state in his hand and has done so since Clay Evans gave up the contest with him for leadership and accepted a responsible and lucrative position abroad. Brownlow is congressman from the Second Tennessee district. There are only two Republican congressmen from Tennessee. He is Tennessee member of the National Republican committee and chairman of the Republican state committee. He presided as permanent chairman over the last Republican state convention and ably defended his platform and nominations. He was recently re-elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He is a man of robust temperament and vigorous habits and looks well after the affairs of Tennessee Republicans at the national capital.

Henry Clay Evans is a native of Pennsylvania who came to Tennessee as a federal soldier and remained in the state after the war, residing at Chattanooga. He was twice elected mayor of Chattanooga and twice congressman from the Third Tennessee district, usually Democratic, in 1888. At the expiration of his term he was made assistant postmaster-general. In 1894 he was elected governor of Tennessee on the face of the returns, was contested out on a complaint before the legislature. He is a native Republican who, as a candidate for governor, ever defeated the United Tennessee Democracy, even on the face of the returns.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with President McKinley, who made him commissioner of pensions. The result was not a complete triumph for either at that time.

After the election he was held up as the Republican leader in Tennessee, but his rule very soon began to be questioned by Walter P. Brownlow. The contest became acute. Mr. Kinley was elected President in 1896, and there was prospect of the distribution of a number of federal offices among Tennessee Republicans. Brownlow, as the Tennessee member of the national committee, had won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Kinley. His support of the newly elected congressman from the first Tennessee district had also enhanced his popularity. But Mr. Evans stood well with

SUIT IN TEXAS TRIED BY PHONE

Court of Appeals Is Asked to Determine an Important Legal Point.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 19.—To what extent modern inventions may be used in the trial of cases may be decided by the court of civil appeals of this district in the case of W. K. Sullivan against First National Bank of Flatonia, on appeal from Fayette County, which is now under submission in that court.

When the case was called for trial in the district court of Fayette County, Sullivan was not present, being at home when some legal papers were presented. A motion to continue was prepared, in which it was alleged that a material witness was not in attendance upon the court, and upon that ground a continuance was asked. Sullivan's attorney read the motion to him over the telephone and Sullivan said it was all right; that the facts stated were true. The attorney was directed by Sullivan to sign the instrument for him, and a notary public was called, who administered the oath over the telephone.

The trial court refused to consider the motion as made, and required the trial to proceed. Upon hearing of the trial, the appeal was rendered against Sullivan, and he appealed. This case, it is thought, is the first time an appellate court of Texas has been called on to pass the telephone issue made.

PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE

Know the Value of Pyramid Pile Cure

"Gratitude alone prompts me to testify to the efficacy of Pyramid Pile Cure. Last March I bought a dollar package at the drug store, which contained 100 bottles of piles, and I was never sufferer from them for eight years; but I had been troubled with them since, until last September, when I gave birth to a baby girl, and after that I had a very severe case of protruding piles, which a trained nurse said was the worst case she ever saw, and my doctor told me to get Pyramid Pile Cure again, which I had and was completely cured in three days. I have not had piles of any kind since, and it is all owing to this wonderful remedy. My nurse took a box, which I was glad to be able to give her, for I know she will be able to help lots of suffering people whom I could never see or know."

"I recommend 'Pyramids' wherever I know of any one suffering as I did. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say I am entirely cured, which my doctor says is true. I am God Bless Pyramid Pile Cure." From a former great sufferer, Mrs. F. Ancott, 1206 Unity St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

This remedy, which is sold by druggists generally, in fifty cent and dollar packages, is in suppository form, is applied directly to the affected part, and performs its work quietly and painlessly. Its value is evidenced by the testimony given above and we urge all sufferers to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no substitutes and remember that there is no remedy "just as good." A little book on the Cause and Cure of Piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and will be sent free to any address.

Who Can Tell?

This doth the childish mind befo—
The toad will live to see a puppy my time
When a puppy turns to a great, big dog.
Where does the puppy go?"

Nothing to Do.

"And why, dear, do you think we had not better board for a while?"
"Because he's a puppy my time
with no servant girl problem."

SPECIALS

THIS WEEK AT

GEORGIA-STIMSON

FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

To Make Room for Holiday Goods

CARPETS

All Wool Extra Supers., worth 75c, for	55c per yd
C. C. Extra Supers., worth 65c, for	45c per yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 65c, for	50c per yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 85c, for	65c per yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth \$1.00, for	80c per yd
Axminster Carpets, worth \$1.35 and \$1.50, for	\$1.00 per yd
Velvet Carpets, worth \$1.25 and \$1.35, for	\$1.00 per yd
Velvet Carpets, worth 90c and \$1.00, for	67½c per yd

Matting at Half Price.

RUGS

Pro. Brussels Rugs, 9x9 ft., for	\$6.00
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., for	\$22.50
Seamless Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., for	\$25.00

FURNITURE

51 Odd Dressing Tables	Golden Oak
42 Odd Chiffoniers	Mahogany— Nat. Birch, Imitation Mahogany.
60 Odd Dressers	

All Marked in Plain Figures.

PORT ARTHUR RUSSIANS ARE DYING STUBBORNLY



First Portrait of the Wife of Port Arthur's Heroic Commander Published in United States.

Most of the Men, Like the Commander Have Decided to Make It Their Tomb and Deserters Are Shot Without Ceremony.

CHEFOO, Nov. 19.—Port Arthur advises today indicate the Russians are continuing their magnificent defense despite the fact that the fall of the city is but a question of short time.

The subordinate officers and most of the men seem to have made Gen. Stoessel's prediction to die there their own.

The wound Stoessel is reported to have received several days ago is said to be holding him from active command, but his spirit still dominates those empowered with the execution of his orders.

That some of the men would be seized with a desire to desert was inevitable. However, the officers have met this condition

DEPARTING TROOPS DISLOYAL TO CZAR.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

SEYTKUHNEN, RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER, Nov. 19.—The Czar needs soldiers in Manchuria, but many who are being hurried there are in a most seditious frame of mind.

Great excitement reigns in the Offleben-Frellestat coal region, Germany. German gendarmes have conducted all miners of Russian nationality to the frontier, where the Russian authorities have received them and hastened them on their way to the Far East. These miners-soldiers can be little loyal to the Czar when they remember that their families, left in a strange land, are in abject poverty.

The students of the University of Moscow recently made a great demonstration against continuing the war, with red flags at their head, they marched in procession to the railway station where troops were about to depart to the seat of war.

The students made inflammatory speeches to the soldiers and refused to disperse at the order of the gendarmes. A conflict ensued in which many on both sides were wounded, and dozens of students were arrested.

Opposing Armies in

FAR EAST WIPE OUT.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A subscriber to the Magdeburg Gazette has written to the editor that, since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, he has kept a careful account of the Russian losses, as reported in a London pro-Japanese paper, and of the Japanese losses as related by an important Japanese daily.

Up to the present time the Russians have lost 4,373,700 men, according to Japanese statements, while the Japanese, according to the same sources, have lost 3,280,000. These losses are on land alone. On the sea, according to the same statements, the Russians have lost 84 vessels and the Japanese 72.

That's all—pay us \$2.00 cash for this massive Steel Range and we'll send it out to your home, together with 1000 pounds of best soft coal—and you can pay the balance in monthly installments.

It's a magnificent 4-hole Range, with high warming closet—the best value you ever saw in all your life at the price.

SEE OUR COMBINATION 3-ROOM OUTFITS, \$38.50 EASY TERMS

NO HARM IN THE CABBAGE SNAKE

Nevertheless, the Stories That It Is Poisonous Have Hurt the Sauerkraut Market.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—"Have you seen the cabbage snake?" is a question heard everywhere in the West. The presence of cabbage snakes in large numbers has destroyed the market for sauerkraut. Thousands of hogheads of the German dish have been thrown out because people are afraid of cabbage snakes.

No amount of proof from the men who study snakes that they are harmless will overcome the imitations of the public. In Iowa, the kraut manufacturing center, the reptile is found in large numbers this season, and the market is extremely dull on account of it.

The cabbage snake flourishes in a wet and cold climate, and the reason there have been so many this season is because the season has been so damp and cold.

The cabbage snake is a parasite, just as thieving is. The cabbage snake grows on crickets and grasshoppers and other cold-blooded insects.

Prof. N. E. Summers, entomologist of Iowa, says:

"The cabbage snake will not live in warm blooded animals. Its greatest habitat is the cricket.

"Sensational stories have been printed about persons dying from eating the cabbage snake. We are unable to obtain any well-authenticated information of such injury."

"The long, slender white snakes found near the head of the cabbage have been well known to stalk the animals for a long time. As these snakes are common, it is probable that any deadly effect they have had has been considerably long ago. It seems probable that many cases of accidental illness have been attributed to these snakes, probably for want of other agents to cause them."

"Will the snake live in the human body?" is a question put to Dr. Ell Grimes, a physician of Iowa.

"The intestinal juices will kill it," says Dr. Grimes. "The snake lives by absorption of the serum of the animal it eats."

Pictures of the cabbage snake have been sent out by the state board of health. Mrs. M. A. Grimes of Grimes, Ia., has made up two barrels of sauerkraut before she discovered that there was such a thing as the cabbage snake. She threw all the kraut into

"The discoverer of the cabbage snake has caused great financial loss to the Amanso settlement, a new town in Manchuria. This settlement is composed largely of Germans and raising of cabbages is carried on extensively. As many as 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of sauerkraut are made up in this community. Iowans now are against the product and the market value of rice has been cut in half. A Des Moines commission merchant says the price loss to Iowa by the cabbage snake will not fall short of \$300,000."

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

CHANGE IN CROPS NEEDED IN SOUTH

Noted Authority Advises Against Repeating Rice and Cotton Yearly on Same Soil.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Nov. 19.—In the course of his remarks on diversification at the meeting of the truck and fruit men in this city, Dr. S. A. Knapp of the Rice Association of America said:

"The single crop idea as applied to lands in Texas and elsewhere, divests the soil and does not secure sufficient benefit out of the soil that is possible in one year of intelligent agriculture or horticulture."

"The tickiness and variation of the market is also a factor that deserved consideration. It will not do to stand upon one leg, as it were. The idea is to produce everything necessary for consumption of the farm, and have enough smaller cash crops to maintain the expenses of the farm. In Texas there are two main cash crops—cotton and rice. Texas farms operated along these lines have been uniformly successful; others have not."

"The cabbage snake flourishes in a wet and cold climate, and the reason there have been so many this season is because the season has been so damp and cold."

The cabbage snake is a parasite, just as thieving is. The cabbage snake grows on crickets and grasshoppers and other cold-blooded insects.

Prof. N. E. Summers, entomologist of Iowa, says:

"The cabbage snake will not live in warm blooded animals. Its greatest habitat is the cricket.

"Sensational stories have been printed about persons dying from eating the cabbage snake. We are unable to obtain any well-authenticated information of such injury."

"The long, slender white snakes found near the head of the cabbage have been well known to stalk the animals for a long time. As these snakes are common, it is probable that any deadly effect they have had has been considerably long ago. It seems probable that many cases of accidental illness have been attributed to these snakes, probably for want of other agents to cause them."

"Will the snake live in the human body?" is a question put to Dr. Ell Grimes, a physician of Iowa.

"The intestinal juices will kill it," says Dr. Grimes. "The snake lives by absorption of the serum of the animal it eats."

Pictures of the cabbage snake have been sent out by the state board of health. Mrs. M. A. Grimes of Grimes, Ia., has made up two barrels of sauerkraut before she discovered that there was such a thing as the cabbage snake. She threw all the kraut into

"The discoverer of the cabbage snake has caused great financial loss to the Amanso settlement, a new town in Manchuria. This settlement is composed largely of Germans and raising of cabbages is carried on extensively. As many as 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of sauerkraut are made up in this community. Iowans now are against the product and the market value of rice has been cut in half. A Des Moines commission merchant says the price loss to Iowa by the cabbage snake will not fall short of \$300,000."

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

How It Occurred.

"That fisherman appears to be offering us a fishing," said Rojevensky.

"He is holding up some fish," replied his Lieutenant.

"Oh, shoot the fish!" exclaimed the admiral, peevishly.

"And that is how it happened."

TUBERCULOSIS MILK ALARMS LOUISVILLE

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—"Twenty per cent of the 10,000 cows which furnish milk to Louisville are affected with tuberculosis."

This is the startling statement made by Dr. F. T. Eisenman, state veterinarian.

Several of the herd of S. D. Money of Fincastle, Ky., were examined and showed symptoms of tuberculosis. The matter was referred to Dr. M. K. Allen, who turned it over to Dr. Eisenman. Mr. Money employed at his own expense of Shelbyville to make a thorough examination.

One of the animals was killed and her lungs were found to be almost eaten away by tubercles. Three others were separated from the herd and ordered sent to him for examination.

During an examination made some time ago at the farm the farmer took milk to the inmates of the Central Asylum for the Insane at Lakeland 27 out of the 36 in the same to have tuberculosis and promptly killed.

The problem of exterminating diseased cattle seems to be an invalid recovering from typhoid fever or other disease which placed on a milk diet are very susceptible to tuberculosis and die.

Twenty of the animals affected with tuberculosis are now being recovered, recovering from typhoid fever or other disease which placed on a milk diet are very susceptible to tuberculosis and die.

Don't Be Constipated.

CURE SENT FREE.

This offer is just as reliable and fair as it is remarkable. Remarkable, that there is a positive cure for constipation and fair, because the manufacturer of the remedy are willing to give the benefit of the same to those who are not able to afford the cost of the same. This offer is accepting this generous offer every day and just as many as accept the free bottle and follow the treatment faithfully are being restored to complete health; now it is for you to decide whether you will be cured. You can be cured and will be, too, if you send this coupon.

HELD FOR MURDER OF TWO PERSONS

Four Witnesses Identify Prisoner as Slayer of Mrs. Ames and Hired Man.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY

Robbery Was the Slayer's Motive, but His Methods Were Remarkable.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Nov. 19.—Four persons have identified Jim Woods, under arrest here, as the man wanted for the murder of the Ames family near Chandler.

At the time of the murder Gov. Peterson offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the person doing the killing, and the citizens of Chandler offered \$500 more.

The crime with which Woods is charged was committed on the night of Nov. 4, 1903, at the home of Mrs. Sophronia Ames, in the country near Davenport, a few miles from Chandler. Mrs. Ames with her daughter, Adella, and a hired man by the name of A. J. Jackson, lived on the farm.

About 8 o'clock at night a man appeared at the house and asked if he could stay all night. All three were in the house at the time, and the stranger, while talking at the door, managed to get inside the house and command a view of all three persons.

At this time he suddenly drew a revolver and commanded the three to hold up their hands. They did so and were marched about 20 feet from the house to a cellar and compelled to enter. Mrs. Ames was ordered to come out and was taken back to the house, the others being locked in the cave. Arriving at the door of the house the stranger shot Mrs. Ames dead. He then returned to the cave and fired a shot at the other two, striking Mrs. Ames in the shoulder. He ordered her out and took her to the house, telling her to get all the money there was in the house and give it to him. He then left, carrying with him a \$30 bill and some silver and giving it to him said that was all there was in the house.

The stranger repeated his demand for more money, saying he knew there was more somewhere. The girl said she had that but was not the money she had, but he could write him a check. This was declined, and the stranger saying he could not eat it, left. The stranger disappeared and was not seen again until arrested in El Paso a few days ago.

In the meantime Adella Ames had been married to a man named Jack Burton, who has lived in the community. He and his wife, one of the intended victims, together with Frank and Fred Woods, son and two others who were Woods before the tragedy and heard him inquire where the Ames lived, have positively identified the man.

Cured a Drunkard.

A Little Girl Had a Papa Who Was an Awful Drunkard.

While reading one day the little girl noticed the words Drunkards Cured with Dr. Haines.



Golden Specific without the patient's knowledge, and asked her mamma to get a trial pack, and see if it would cure papa.

Send name and address to J. W. Haines, 2806 Glen Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. The specific is magic. The girl did. Papa remedy is tea, coffee and tarts, can be given secretly in tea, coffee or any kind of food.



These pictures are taken from photographs which can be seen any day at the John H. Woodbury Cosmetic Studio.

When you are accidently broke your nose, now Woodbury has restored its beauty.

SEE HER NOSE

Nothing could have brought the real pleasure out of life for the woman when she consented to visit John H. Woodbury.

No matter what the shape of YOUR Nose, Eyes, Ears or Mouth, no matter what Marks or Blotches you have—be sure to let them have done—go to Woodbury, and let them to Woodbury before you become discouraged expert.

Of all specialists, the one who touches your face must be reliable, conscientious, thoroughly skilled and responsible. John H. Woodbury is the man to go to.

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

WOMEN SOBBED WHEN THEY LOST CAPITAL FIGHT

ENGLISH PRINCESS TO WED SPANISH KING

Patricia of Connaught, Niece of Edward VII, Must Turn Catholic, However, Before Alfonso May Claim Her as Bride.



come a Catholic before she can sit on the throne of Spain. King Edward is entirely willing for her to change her faith as the price of a husband.

PREACHER PROFITS BY FINANCIAL TRAINING

Utilizes the Knowledge He Acquired While a Bank Clerk in the Building of Unique Parish House.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 19.—The Rev. H. R. Neely, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Kokomo, Ind., has recently put up a \$5000 building, a parish house which is something of a novelty in ecclesiastical construction.

With his literary and theological training the Rev. H. R. Neely combines unusual spiritual and social qualities. Before entering the ministry he had been five years with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He had been actively engaged in the management of real estate and fat buildings in that city. This experience he has brought to bear upon his work in Kokomo and he is executing a new plan of finance which may prove of greatest benefit to all there were.

In one section of the hall sat a bevy of society women who for days had entertained the thousands of visitors, placing at their disposal private carriages and keeping open house, while their husbands, brothers and sweethearts, abandoning business, vied with each other in making welcome the voters and their families.

RETURNS START WITH GOOD NEWS.

Near them were the women of the women's relief corps, the auxiliary of the G. A. R. Those women, during the 30 days preceding election, served two meals a day to the visitors. The food was home cooked, and they fed probably 50,000 of the 150,000 visitors. The women of the relief corps were dressed in white. Their faces showed the strain of the battle, and a general uncertainty brooded over the throng.

Within a short time after the polls were closed the returns in Mitchell were announced. There was a roasting cheer, then words of exclamation for the dozen or so men who had voted against their home town.

"They ought to be tarred and feathered," shouted one man.

Presently a message came from Scotland. It was almost unanimous for Mitchell. A roar passed over the crowd, and Fred Woods, son and two others who were Woods before the tragedy and heard him inquire where the Ames lived, have positively identified the man.

"Good for Scotland; they're all right." "Who's all right?"

"The big man, and another cheer rose."

In a room adjoining the hall, the capital committee of the Chicago Knights of St. Louis, sat taking the returns ticked off on a special wire. In another room an expert operator handled the long distance telephone.

Then the Bad News opened.

With an imperturbable face the telephone operator handed Chairman Bras a message. He looked at it calmly, a shade of disappointment crossing his face.

"What is it, Harry?" asked his coworker.

"It's from Clay County; Vermillion has gone up."

"Here's another from Union County," clarified a messenger boy rushing from the telephone room.

Chairman Bras handed the slip without

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

Because It's for One Thing Only and St. Louis is Learning This.

Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success.

Dean's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They're for sick kidneys.

They cure backache, every kidney ail.

Here is St. Louis evidence to prove it.

Fred Langenbach, accountant, 4149 Sennandough av., says: "I have asked more than one of my neighbors and acquaintances to go to the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. for Dean's Kidney Pills. If I was not absolutely certain that the preparatory acts just represented I would not have done it."

For eight or ten months I noticed that the secretion from the kidneys were particularly observable at night. It struck me that Dean's Kidney Pills might help me and I was not disappointed.

A dose or two plainly told me that I had obtained the proper remedy.

Continuation of the treatment radically disposed of the trouble."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Dean's—and take no substitute.

KANSAS WANTS A NEW BALLOT

Simplification of Present System That Disfranchises So Many Is Demanded.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 19.—There is a big demand for a reform in the voting laws by the coming legislature. The last elec-

tion taught lessons which make a change necessary. As people feel now they will welcome almost any kind of a change that promises an improvement.

Changes will be asked along two lines.

One will be a change that will enable a voter to cast his ballot and vote for the candidate he desires without running the risk of having his entire ballot invalidated because of some technicality, and the other will be a change in either the method of voting or the manner of counting votes.

Both of these changes will be asked along the lines of the judges and

clerks of election will not have to count the polls close to count the ballots, thereby saving time.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons were disfranchised in this state this year through improperly prepared ballots.

Taking a Straw Vote.

From Vinkers Statesman.

"Is the man at the door?" asked

"You bet your life she's in, young man," said the woman with her hands clasped.

"O, here's your man, madam. I just took a straw vote of this town. Have you made up your mind yet how your husband's going to vote?"

Natural Resources.

From Drover's Telegram.

"The piping of natural gas from Kansas to Kansas City is no surprise to me. I knew 10 years ago there was plenty gas in Kansas."

"How could you tell?"

"Why, the state was full of gas bags."

A Full Dollar's Worth Free Can Any Ailing One Refuse?

I will gladly give any sick one a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test my remedy.

I ask no deposit—no promise. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you the full dollar package.

This offer is only for strangers to my remedy.

To those who have not heard, or hearing, have not tried it.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the one who is working over a fire, through the lagging hours in a dismal hotel.

I want strangers EVERYwhere to test my remedy.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts it.

There is no secret to be discovered. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them, and the results grow on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a simple remedy.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in

one if there is a demand for the adoption of both.

The use of voting machines would eliminate the voter having his ballot thrown out and it

would also make it possible to record the

vote within half an hour after the polls close.

These two reforms may be combined in</

BIG SHORTAGE IN THE SALMON PACK

647,244 Cases Less Than Was Expected, All Varieties Being Included in Estimate.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—The salmon pack of the Pacific coast, from statements complete to Oct. 25, will show a shortage of 647,244 cases, including all varieties. The Columbia river and the Skeena river districts show an increase and that is said to be due entirely to the fact that the open season was extended after Oct. 15, the date set by law, to an indefinite period. Now, however, the canneries have practically ceased operations in those sections.

The total pack for 1904 is 2,853,023 cases.

of which 2,002,729 cases are from the Alaska Districts, and 600,061 cases from Puget Sound, the Skeena and Fraser rivers, the Columbia rivers and Oregon.

A late report filed there appeared in the Fraser river helped the report from the Fraser river considerably.

Earlier in the year

the canneries had been operating.

and it was feared for a time that this disagreement between employers and employees would result in most disastrously.

But the season came with many predictions and every effort was made forth to make up for the lost time.

Now the pack is right, as to the run of fish that is expected next year, and it is safe to say that when the run does appear there will not be an idle plant.

Of course, after the pack is made,

the largest packs are made and plenty of fish

are said to have reached the spawning grounds.

Employers and contractors already

have engaged their Chinese help at the Sound cannery and have been guaranteed 250,000 cases.

The total pack for 1904 is 2,853,023 cases.

HAMILTON HOTEL
AND APARTMENTS.

Suites or two rooms and upward, with bath; also furnished flats adjoining hotel, with or without hotel service. "New for New St. Louis."

Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.

Mme. Yale's Specialties.



Another Week of YALE Beauty Bargains

Ladies: Our special sale of Mme. Yale's Beauty Culture products and Health Specialties will be continued this week. Do not miss the opportunity of getting a free jar of Mme. Yale's Skin Food.

SOUVENIRS.

With each purchase of Mme. Yale's remedies amounting to 75 cents or more we shall present a large jar (sample size) of Mme. Yale's Skin Food, the only skin rejuvenator of this scientific age. Wrinkles and deep-set lines disappear under its invigorating influence like vanishing clouds. Mme. Yale's other remedies are equally efficacious in serving the purpose for which they are intended.

The Yale Beauty Producers.

Mme. Yale's list of Health Remedies and Natural Beautifiers is so extensive and of such a varied character it is not possible to give newspaper space to their publication. Therefore we call attention to the fact that Mme. Yale has published a wonderful book setting forth the details of her great beautifying system and all particulars concerning her various remedies for overcoming physical derangements and the enhancement of personal beauty that cannot fail to interest and benefit all womankind.

Beauty Books Free.

We shall be pleased to present each lady visiting our Toilet Goods Department with one of Mme. Yale's Beauty Culture Books; please ask for one. Price list of Mme. Yale's specialties contained therein.

SPECIAL MENTION.

The Young Ladies in charge of Mme. Yale's Remedies will assist in the selection of the proper remedies to suit the needs of the purchasers.

**The Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.,
SIXTH AND WASHINGTON AV.**

A GRAND FINAL SMASH ON FAMOUS OHIO-MADE SHOES.

Away They Go! HILTS' CLEAN-'EM-UP PRICES

Will be the most startling, sensational Shoe Sale in St. Louis. A glorious opportunity to save enough to pay for your Thanksgiving turkey.

WOMEN'S SHOES

The very latest styles in Pat. Kid, Vict. Kid and Velour, McKay Welt or hand-turned soles, button or lace; all widths and sizes; fast colors, ebony eyelets.

\$2.49
\$4.50 and
\$4.50 and
\$3.50 and
\$3.00 and
\$2.50 and
\$1.75 and
\$1.75 Shoes... \$2.49

MEN'S SHOES

Patterned on "swellest" lasts from Box Calf, Velour, Vict. Kid and Pat. Vict. Goodyear Welt Soles; medium or heavy; fast colors, ebony eyelets.

\$2.50 and
\$3.00 Shoes... \$1.59
\$3.50 and
\$4.00 Shoes... \$2.19
\$4.00 and
\$5.00 Shoes... \$1.59
\$2.00 and
\$2.50 Shoes... \$1.19



BOYS' SHOES

They'll stand all the "hanging" round any boy can give 'em. Best box calf, velour and pat. leather.

\$1.50 SHOES... \$1.75 SHOES... \$1.19
\$2.50 SHOES... \$1.50

\$1.25 SHOES... 75¢ \$1.50 SHOES... 98¢
\$1.75 SHOES... \$1.19

Buy one and see our extra special \$1.19 Box Calf, Vict. Kid and Velour. Foot form.

\$2.50 SHOES... \$1.50 \$1.75 SHOES... \$1.19
\$1.50 SHOES... 98¢

LITTLE WOMEN'S SHOES
75¢ SHOES... 38¢ 85¢ SHOES... 59¢
\$1.25 SHOES... 75¢

WARM-LINED FOOTWEAR

Largest, finest, most complete line in St. Louis.

\$1.75 SHOES... \$1.50 SHOES... \$1.00

\$1.25 values... 75¢ \$1.50 values... 98¢ \$1.75 values... \$1.19

SPECIAL—Full Soled House Slippers. 75¢ values... 38¢

50¢ values... 38¢

3599 SITUATION WANTS
Were printed in the Post-Dispatch
during October.
1647 MORE than appeared in any other St. Louis
newspaper.
All druggists are Post-Dispatch Want Ad agents.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

1072 Boarders "Wants"
Were printed in the last Sunday's Post-Dispatch
45 more than appeared in the two next largest
St. Louis want mediums combined.
All St. Louis druggists are Post-Dispatch want ad.
agents

PART TWO.

THE
SUNDAY Post-Dispatch
NOVEMBER 20.

66-PAGES-66

Including the Regular 4-Page Colored
Comic Weekly, and a 10-Page Magazine,
Illustrated With Half-Tones and Line
Cuts.

IN SEVEN PARTS.

BE SURE
Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

INDEX AND NEWS FEATURES.

PART I.

1—"Dutch Charley's" Philosophy of His Own
Life After 60 Years of Thievery.
2—Women to Teach Parliamentary Law to
Men Students.
3—Indian's Unique Way of Seeking Brother.
4—Advertisements.
5—Wom. Dead Buried in Wrong Graves.
6—Wom. Sleep for 31 Days on Wager.
7—Brain-Brownlow Feed Reviving in Ten-
nessee.
8—Port Arthur Russians Are Dying Stub-
bornly.
9—Plan for Negro Suburb a Failure.
10—Many Aspire to Senator Fairbanks' Place in
Senate.
Men Throw Dice for Widow's Hand.
11—Women in South Dakota Sold When
Returns Show Loss of State Capital.
English Prince to Wed Spanish King.
Princess Profits by Financial Training.
12—"Give Us Work" Is the Illinois Convict's
Cry.
Miss Caldwell's Action Worries Vatican.
13—Adams Is Safe; Real Fight Is on Senator-
ship in Colorado.
Roosevelt Will Ask Congress to Revise
Tariff.
\$20,000 Taken from Circus Money Wagon.

PART II.

1—Fire Destroys Missouri Building at the World's
Fair.
2—Albion Building Fire (Continued).
To Make a Permanent St. Louis Museum.
4—Prince Fushimi Gets First View of World's
Fair.
5—Using "Big Stick" as Editor's Pen.
Delay in Nan Patterson's Trial.
Resolutions for Labor's Good.
Bank Robbers Kill Chauffeur.
Colorful Election Difficulty.
8—Editor Says He'll Steal no More Elections.
9—Overhead Wants Ad.
10—All the Latest News in the World of
Sport.

PART III.

1—Cablegrams to the Post-Dispatch on Euro-
pean Subjects.
2—Editorial Page. Editorials: Gleamings in
the World of Thought and Action; Verse
and Humor.
3—News from the Theaters.
4—Society Gossip.
5—Real Estate News.
6—Victim of His Own Plan to Kill
Thief.
Mississippi Negroes Are Quitting Politics.
7—Financial World.
Corbett to Appear as Harvard Man.
Kidnapped Bridegroom and Made Him Play
Poker.
8—Advertisements.
30—Panama of Old Meade Farm.

PART IV.

1—Mr. Dooley on the "Anglo-Saxon Triumph."
2—Miss Caldwell's Renunciation of the Cath-
olic Faith Astounds Kentucky Relatives.
Man, at 71, Charged With Burglary.
3—Alabamians Are Proud of Model Factory
Town.
4—5—The Sporting World. Includes pictures
and news from the turf, baseball field, foot-
ball warriors and miscellaneous sports.
6—Four "Boys" Sent to Congress by Illinois
Youth.
7—Laws Can Cash in Her Corn Crop for \$120,-
000,000.
Indians Refuse Cash from the Government.
8—Democrats Lose One in the U. S. Senate.

PART VI.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

1—Birth of New St. Louis and End of World's
Fair.
2—The Fader—or "Sommerbald." (Fiction.)

3—The Romance of a Japanese Harvard Student.
Napoleon's Famous Waterloo Cocked Hat.

4—Mus. From "The Widow" on St. Louis So-
ciety.

5—Rheumatic Scholars at Oxford University.

6—Edition Beaten by a Portuguese Priest.

7—The "Bargain Day" Rush at the World's Fair.

8—Smartest Gowns for Early Winter.

Health and Beauty Hints.

9—New and Strange Things in and About St.
Louis.

10—Faces and Fancies at the Theaters.

PART V.

1 to 12 Inclusive—Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

PART VII.

FUNNY SIDE.

1—Panhandle Pete's Thanksgiving Tableau.

2—Profess' Thanksgiving Dinner at Lonesome-
hurst.

3—Mr. Buttins Buys Balloons for the Baby.

4—The Newlyweds Entertain Their Rich Uncle
at a Thanksgiving Dinner.

5—Lady Bountiful's Thanksgiving.

6—The Kid—His Ride on His New Thanksgiving
Sled.

7—Thanksgiving Fools Story—\$100 in Prizes.

J. C. DAVIS TO BE BURIED TODAY

North St. Louis Lumber Merchant
Dies After Long Illness.

The funeral of J. C. Davis will be held
this afternoon at 10 o'clock. Mr. Davis,
who was a well-known North St. Louis
lumber merchant, died at his residence,
4217 Grove street, Friday afternoon after
a lingering attack of nephritis. He
was born 45 years ago in Philadelphia
and came to St. Louis six years ago. He
was a member of Andrew T. Clark, No. 1,
K. O. T. M., Betty Rosa Council No. 7, D.
of A., and Liberty Council No. 8, Junior
O. U. A. M. A widow survives him.

Ice Thin, Three Dead.

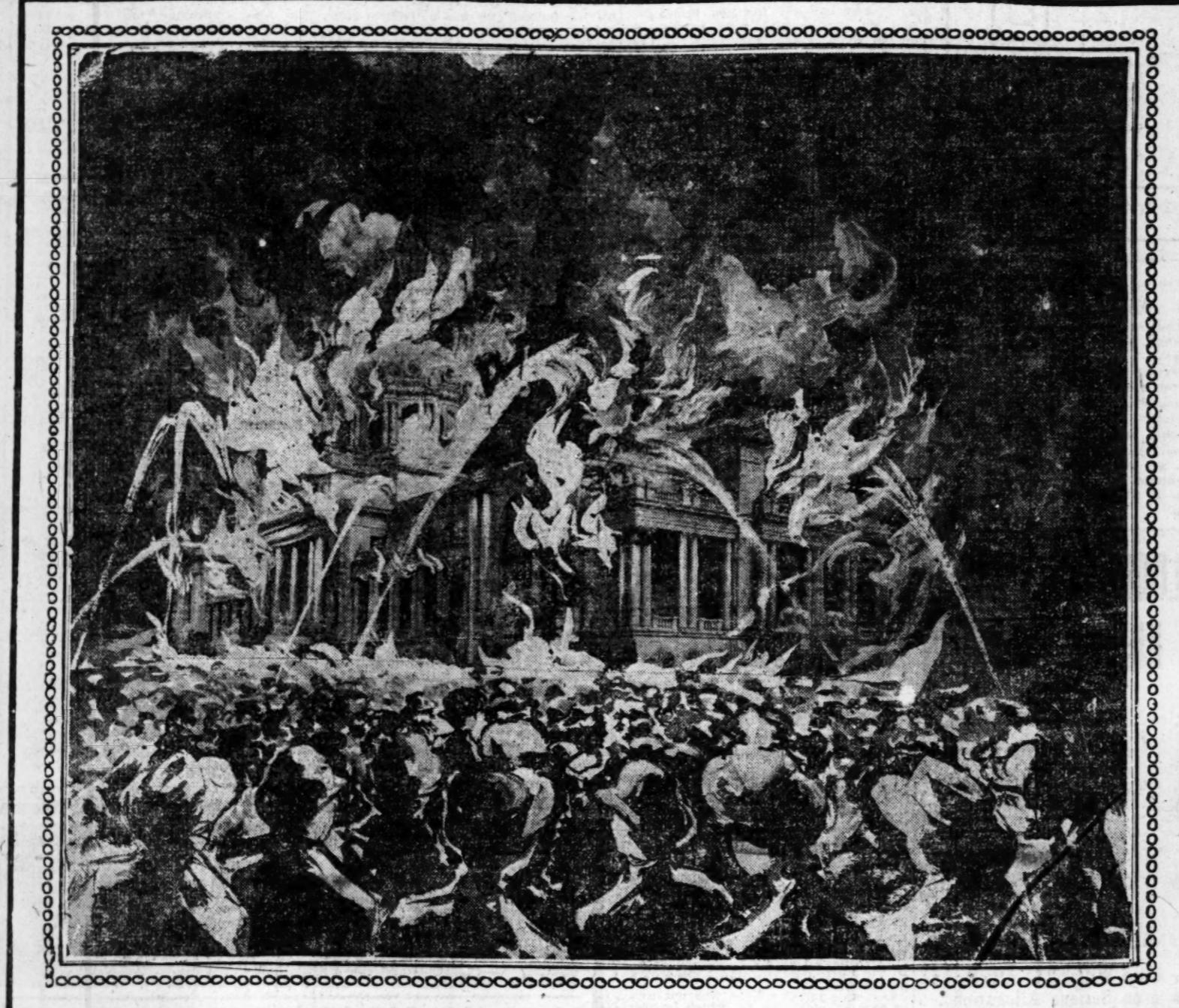
LYNN, Mass., Nov. 19.—George Stiles,
Bert Hawkes and Edward Carey, aged
about 11 years, lost their lives by falling
through thin ice on one of the clay pits
here today. They were trying to skate.

FIRE LEAVES MISSOURI BUILDING, PRIDE OF WORLD'S FAIR STATE GROUP, BLACKENED RUIN

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

PAGES 1-12

Spectacular Destruction of Missouri's Magnificent World's Fair Building
As it Appeared to the Immense Crowd Drawn From All Parts of the Exposition



Destruction of Gold-Crowned Edifice Costing
\$160,000 Follows Explosion Beneath Large
Assembly Hall—Government Building and
Louisiana Cabildo Threatened by Flames.

MARINES SAVE PAINTINGS AND BATTLESHIP'S BELL

President of Commission Helps Employee to
Leave Burning Building—Mrs. Small, Host-
ess, Faints After Reaching Place of Safety,
and Firemen Are Injured on Way to Scene.

The Missouri building, most beautiful of the buildings on the Terrace of States at the World's Fair, which yesterday reared its golden dome as a proud pedestal for the golden figure typifying the spirit of the imperial state, is this morning a smouldering shell of blackened, blistered and broken walls of staff.

The dome and its triumphant statue are gone; the brilliant coloring is gone; the rich decorations which made of the interior a palace are gone. All that remains are ghost-like walls, charred skeletons of the statues that lined them, and remnants of roofs and walls that hang, ledge like, over the chasm of ruin wrought by fire.

The ruin of the building began at 6:08 o'clock last night, when a boiler used for heating the building, which was one of the few buildings at the Fair enjoying the luxury of steam heat, exploded in the basement, under the auditorium in the south wing. The fire spread rapidly, burst through floors and roof, and, almost before the echoes of the fire alarms had begun to die, were swirling in lurid reach for the gilded dome and the gilded statue which seemed poised to fly from it.

For two hours and a little more the fire worked its destruction, streaking the moonlit sky with wispy wings of solid sheets of flame, and rolling its dark clouds of curling smoke above it as a background upon which to show its colors. For two hours thousands of World's Fair visitors watched the picture. Then, when the ruin had been wrought, the fire died down, and its pestilential glory became nothing more than a weak gleam in a mass of wreckage.

The fire's work was not complete, for many of the treasures of the building were saved by the firemen, United States marines and the scores of men who volunteered for the work. The auditorium was ruined completely, with all it held; the second floor and the basement were despoiled; the art gallery and the magnificent hallway on the first floor were destroyed, many of the treasures that they held were saved.

HALF OF FAME PREY OF FLAME.

Among the articles saved are all the paintings in the art gallery, many of the handsome rugs and hangings, several statues, the bell, which the state will present to the battlefield Missouri, two pianos and many other things from the parlors, and more than half the contents of the library, in which were 10,000 volumes, the files of 1,000 Missouri newspapers and the registers containing 500,000 names of visitors to the building during the Fair. Among the things lost were the \$100 mantel in the central hall, all the portraits of Missouri's governors and supreme judges brought here from the capitol at Jefferson City, and all the contents of the second floor, in which were the Governor's room, the living room of state commissioners, and the two dining rooms.

The financial loss is a matter of speculation. The building cost \$105,000, the decorations \$14,000, and the furnishings \$40,000; but the loss is figured on the amount which these things would have brought at the sale which was to be held Dec. 10. No bids had been received, so there is no basis for an estimate as to what the property would have brought. There was no insurance.

The Missouri Commission will be without an adequate home of its own during the remaining days of the Fair. The Kansas City Casino may serve the purpose. Last night commissioners of the Hoo-Hoo and Idaho buildings extended their hospitality, but no acceptance was decided on.

The Missouri building was the largest, the most costly and the best furnished of any state building at the Fair. It was two stories in height, and its ground area was 312 by 160 feet. It was built in the Roman style, with scores of fluted columns along its sides, and constructed wholly of wood and staff. Its hemispheric dome rose to a height of 160 feet, and the statue, "The Spirit of Missouri," was 20 feet higher. It was built in three wings, south, east and west, and stood on the hill back of the Government Building. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works of the World's Fair was its architect, and last night he watched its destruction.

The Government Building was the one most threatened by the fire. A corps of men from the Sixteenth United States Infantry, which arrived yesterday, was sent to the roof of this building and guarded it effectively.

Mrs. Belle Hall Small, one of the two hostesses of the building was overcome by excitement and fainted. She was resuscitated after being taken to the Wisconsin building. J. P. Nixon, an attaché of the Missouri Commission, was overcome by smoke while fighting the fire in the auditorium, and was taken to the Emergency Hospital. Edward O'Neil and Jerome Fagan, firemen were injured by being thrown from their hose reel while running to the fire. They also were taken to the hospital.

**EXPLOSION CAUSED
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE**

The fire originated in the kitchen, which was under the auditorium, in the south wing of the building. M. T. Davis, president of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, who was in the building when the fire started, says it was preceded by an explosion in the kitchen, which he believes to have been the water boiler.

It was 6:08 o'clock when the explosion occurred, and the kitchen was immediately filled with flames.

The fire very quickly burned its way through the ceiling of the kitchen into the auditorium.

The wind, while not strong, was from the south and wherever it got, it carried the flames northward toward the center of the building.

Lee Jones, an employee of the building, was in the kitchen at the time the explosion of the water boiler started the fire. He seized two fire extinguishers and emptied their contents upon the blaze, which spread with remarkable rapidity, but he failed to check the fire.

President Davis and J. T. Nixon, an employee of the commission, hurried to the kitchen in answer to Jones' cries, and immediately began to drag the fire-fighting apparatus in the building toward the auditorium, directly over the scene of the fire.

The auditorium, the full height of the building, gave the flames free play and it was soon converted into a seething furnace, upon which the streams of water had no perceptible effect.

The flames, pouring out around the cornices, came together above the roof in the form of a huge cone.

The south wind caught this and toppled it over against the south side of the dome.

This was within twenty minutes after the fire was discovered, and from that moment it became spectacular in the extreme.

As the flames broke from their confines in the auditorium, they illuminated the pine

HORSEWHIPPED THE PRESIDENT'S FRIEND

FLAMES SCATTER GAME ON PRAIRIE

JAPANESE BEATEN BACK AT POUTILOFF

GERMAN PRINCES SEE MAIN EXHIBITS

William Allen White Assailed by
a Woman Tells the Story of
How He Ran Away.

Fire Sweeps the Meadows in St.
Charles County, Doing
Great Damage.

Russians Able to Repel Simul-
taneous Attacks on Their
Strong Positions.

Start on Tour of Fair at Noon and
Greatly Enjoy Them-
selves.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Delta
Meffert, divorced wife of Dr. William
Meffert, of Emporia, Kan., horsewhipped Wil-
liam Allen White, editor of the Emporia
Gazette, Thursday night.

Dr. Meffert's license was revoked two
years ago for improper conduct. The Su-
preme court of the United States this week
sustained the Kansas court which passed
upon the case.

White's paper has been against Meffert,
and his articles lately have included com-
ments about Meffert's divorced wife.

Thursday night, while leaving his
office, Dr. Meffert said a woman ap-
proached him, and as he stepped aside
Meffert struck at him with a whip.
White ran and only one blow reached him.

At Mr. White's request the newspaper
correspondents of Emporia suppressed the
story.

However, Mr. White printed a short ver-
sion of the affair in his paper Friday night.
The article, written by Mr. White himself,
follows:

W. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE DEAD

Former Kentucky Congressman
Forced From Public to Private
Life by Scandal of
Paralysis.

GILT EDGE WEATHER TODAY

And still another. That is, another beau-
tiful Sunday. It does not seem that there
is any limit to the

which is being

these

World's Fair autumn days. For a

month past it has

been feared that

each fine Sunday

would be the last,

but each Sunday

has been an im-
provement on the

preceding one.

"Partly cloudy,"

is as near as

the forecast for the

day comes to sug-
gesting bad weather.

And that merely

means that gos-
samer will float across the sky with in-
dian summer languor.

The official forecast reads: "Partly
cloudy Sunday; no decided change in tem-
perature."

The word from other parts of the coun-
try is to the same general cheerful effect.

It is fair and beautiful in all parts of the

country with the exception of three or
four spots.

Hat Caused His Injuries.

team of states and the fire became visible from every part of the World's Fair grounds.

Glare at Fair

Seen for Miles.
The cone of flames driven against the dome ignited it, and it became the plaything of the destroying element. The flames ran up and down and around it, licking the more inflammable surface material and leaping into the air with sportive bounds.

At the same time the dome had acted as a fuse for the flames which had been burning fiercely in the auditorium and they had swept up on the inside.

Burning fragments dropped from the dome to the floor of the reception hall and the fire thus started there spread quickly to the splendidly furnished room of Gov. Dockery on the south side of the hallway, leading to the art gallery and to the offices on the north side of the hallway.

The fire then swept up to the second floor, where were the living apartments of the commissioners. Bursting through the roof, the spectacle which the south wing and the dome had begun to create became complete.

But now came the most beautiful part of the spectacle, and it was a baleful beauty which, while it charmed the sense of sight, wrung a pang of pity from every breast. Up and down the golden dome ran little fairy lights catching at everything possible. Now up to the top, and down again, as if it were a giant's hand, clutching inflammable had escaped it. At first these flames were as faintly beautiful as ignis fatuus, but as they burned they grew stronger until their beauty was lost in their strength and cruelty. They conveyed a gala impression, as if they were a festive illumination to which they were lending their fires, instead of being a destroying enemy.

As the flames ate away at the golden dome, huge holes were gnawed in its covering. The gold melted and disappeared, the woodwork beneath crumbled in charcoal, and great pieces of the blazing roof began to drop into the rotunda beneath. The statues on the corners of the dome became incandescent with the heat and exploded away. The great dome was now but a skeleton of its former beauty, through which at intervals the black sky beyond could be seen. But aloft at the apex there still stood the "Spirit of Missouri," untouched, as if defying the whirlwind of fire below.

Crowd Grows as Statue Tops.
Every eye was on it for the few moments that it remained in its place, and as it plunged downward into the cauldron of flame there was a groan from the thousands who looked.

Before this the roof of the south wing had fallen in, but its final collapse was less spectacular than that of the roof of the west wing and the dome.

But as the fire progressed in the west wing there was a new peril to the firemen from the south wing. The weakened walls began to topple in places. Pieces of the heavy cornices were crashing to the ground, and falling through the openings between the walls.

A chemical engine was sounding close to the east wall of the south wing, with horses hitched to it and men on it, when a portion of the wall fell with a crash.

The firemen heard a warning shout and jumped away in time to avoid being hurt. The wagon was almost completely covered with debris, but the horses were not hurt.

At first it was believed that several firemen had been caught under the wall and calls for an ambulance caused excitement but it was shortly found that nobody had been hurt.

For a while a hope was indulged that the east wing, containing the model library, the splendidly furnished ladies' and men's parlors and the private dining rooms might be saved, but shortly after 7 o'clock the smoke began to pour from the cornices of that wing and it became apparent that it could not be saved.

The smoke was quickly followed by the glare of the flames and there remained no doubt that the destruction would be complete.

When the ruin of the building had been made complete the flames yielded to the efforts of the firemen and let the greater part of the blackened and seared walls stand.

The walls of the auditorium were hung with paintings of Missouri's governors, and the judges of the Supreme Court. All these, together with the magnificent statuary and other articles of ornamentation in this section, were completely lost.

The rescuers were more fortunate, however, in saving the contents of the art gallery, which was in the west wing and one of the last places to be attacked by the fire. The pictures were hung with a series of Mississippi river paintings by F. L. Stoddard and other painters, and every one of them was saved.

The Stoddard canvases are noted in the world as the first serious attempts by an artist to find a market for Mississippi river and levee scenes as subjects for high-class work. They represent birds, boats, roustabout and levee life, steamers at the wharf, and views from and toward the levee.

PRES. FRANCIS MOURNS LOSS OF THE BUILDING.

In this wing also was the great, mellow-toned bell, donated by Missourians for the battleship Missouri and on exhibition at the Missouri building since the opening of the Fair. The United States marine corps saved this. To the blue-jackets, who rushed in as soon as they were relieved from patrol duty around the building by the call of their captain for volunteers for rescue work, saw nothing of half the value, to them, of the big, silent bell, and they made for it with a rush. Many hands as could be seized on the supporting framework, and then, with a "ho heave" and a few excited sailor words, they marched out of the building with it, to the thunderous applause of the crowd who saw them come.

To the work of mates 1000 miles from the sailors of the Missouri were the saving of the "mascot bell" for their ship.

The marines who rescued the paintings in the art gallery did well with the same fashion they would employ in clearing ship for action. They tore away paper, jerked and pulled paintings from the walls with great violence, and the articles thus released from walls which would soon have been their pyre, were hauled along the floor to safety.

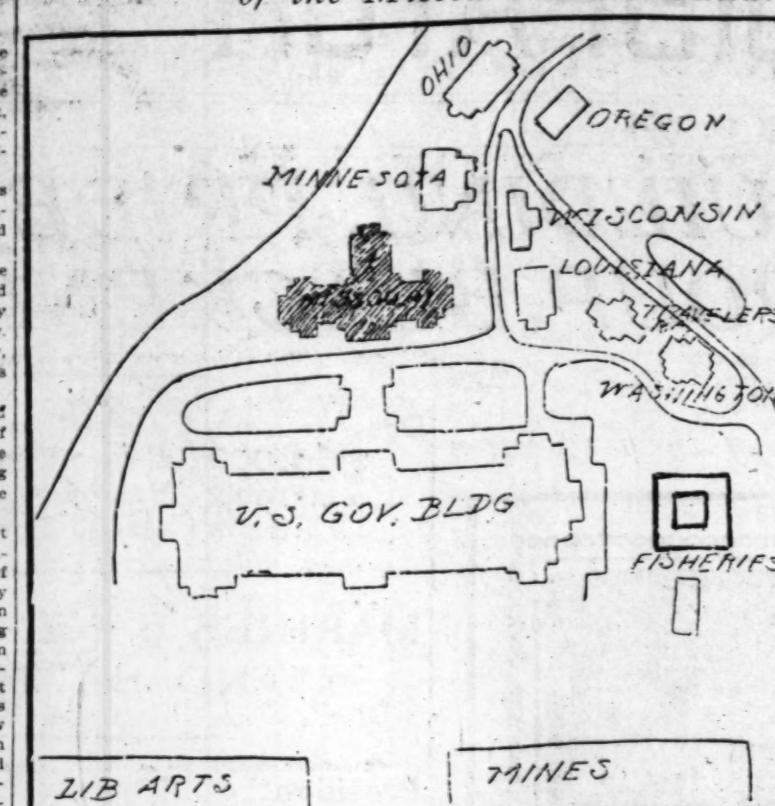
The marines did their work well, so that if anything of value was lost, the fire had not been detected.

In a few minutes after the rescuers began their work—there were scores of others besides the marines—the burning building was surrounded by a barricade of napalm, greater value than had been piled up since Napoleon's armies sacked the cities of Italy.

Not Wholesome to Attentive Theft.

It was all safe, too, from the prowler and piffer, although the fact was not known. It looked easy to "chouse" something of great value and get away with it, but it was not. The guard about the

Map Showing the Location of the Missouri State Building



CHINESE MAIDENS LOSE HEART GAME

Six Girls at Fair From Orient Try to Wed, but Fail After Many Trials.

OFFICERS DISTRUST CUPID

Before Wheels of Federal Court Turned Officers Had Girls Far Away.

Cupid vs. The United States. Such should be the title of a habeas corpus proceeding brought in the United States District Court by six Chinese girls against Immigration Inspectors James R. Dunn and A. C. Ridgway. It has just leaked out that six Chinese girls were hurried out of the city because they wanted to get married.

Long sought the assistance of the courts and lost. The six girls were rushed out of the city before the slow wheels of justice began to turn. Thus they are doomed to return to China without husbands.

In this case, at least, Cupid was evidently doing a little grafting as a side line.

The Chinese girls desired to become wives of St. Louis Chinamen. Could their plans have been carried out it would have been impossible for the immigration inspectors to enforce their return to China as a wife is entitled to remain with her husband.

Try to Leave World's Fair Grounds.

For many weeks plans have been maturing for the six maidens who were to take place. The six girls, Looi Nung, Ho Hung, Ho Siu Won, Fung Sun Yuk, Chan Gin Gow and No Mow Dow, have recently dressed in all the fine silks they possessed and applied in regulation form for leave of absence from the Chinese Village at the World's Fair for a period of 49 hours, which the law under which they came to the United States allows.

There were statues and paintings piled together, furniture of the finest upholstery, draperies of the richest texture; carpets and rugs, and quaint and fine old chairs; and carriages, and all sorts of royal robes of brio—baco—altogether stretched out in a long, irregular circle, safe for the moment at least from the flames.

Edward O'Neill, 4131 St. Louis Avenue, captain No. 4 Engine Company.

Jerome Fuglin, 2022 Shenandoah Avenue, pipeman No. 4 Engine Company.

Lloyd Randolph, 1303 North Eighth street, driver No. 24 engine.

W. H. Brokaw, first sergeant, Company E, Jefferson Guards.

J. T. Nixon, attendant at building.

Charles E. Mutzberg Slain by Men Who Commanded "Hands Up."

Charles E. Mutzberg, proprietor of a saloon at Mississippi and Chouteau avenues, was shot and instantly killed by two men who entered the saloon and commanded "hands up."

Mutzberg resisted for a moment, and the robbers immediately fired at him three bullets entering his body in the region of his heart and two piercing his head.

STRANGE WOMAN IN HOLOVER.

Mrs. Alice Willard Is Arrested in Store on Serious Allegations.

Mrs. Alice Willard, who says that she is from Norfolk, Va., and has a return ticket to New York, was arrested for shoplifting.

Mrs. Willard was arrested by a detective in the employ of the Grand Leader store, and when searched she was found to have a fur bon and several articles of ladies' wearing apparel which were identified as having been taken from the store.

Mrs. Willard has little to say on the matter, and the police are holding her for further investigation.

Meriwether Gets \$5000 Damages.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 19.—More than a score of passengers were injured today in a collision between two fast passenger trains, the Continental Limited and the Kansas City mail, on the Wabash road near Decatur.

Among the more seriously injured are:

Mrs. William Boldenweck, Chicago, face cut and bruised.

Mrs. Anna Ducker, Groversville, N. Y., back and stomach injured.

S. D. Duran, Pennsylvania, neck and head hurt.

Louis Goldiay, porter, St. Louis, head hurt.

S. B. Handley, Peoria, back sprained.

Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Toronto, ribs broken.

Rev. W. A. Smith, Yeoman, Ind., back injured.

H. J. Scott, Toronto, ribs broken.

H. C. Stewart, St. Louis, back injured.

H. C. Wentz, St. Louis, ribs broken.

The accident was due to the engineer of the passenger train overlooking orders which called for the train to run west of Bement. The baggage cars and engines of both trains were demolished.

EXPOSITION APPOINTED FRIDAY NEXT AS SOUTH AFRICAN AND BoER WAR DAY.

A Gala Day Promised.

Frank Fuhl Will Give Away One of His Highly Trained Horses.

UNDoubtedly there will be large crowds on hand the latter part of this week when President Roosevelt and his party are here.

On Saturday, on the occasion of the President's visit, providing fine weather is granted, there will be a grand review of the troops.

The Exposition authorities, being anxious to make the closing day of the Fair a success, have arranged for a grand day.

"South African day" in honor of the Boer War.

There are several exhibits, notably in the Transportation building, from Rhodesia, German Africa, and South Africa, and the country, but of course, the biggest exhibit from Africa has been the Boer War, who have brought to St. Louis for the Fair the remains of their fallen comrades.

There are many novelties of the special day that have been granted this year.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.

The planning for the entertainment of the public on that day has been placed in the hands of the Exposition in the hands of Mr. E. F. McGivern, director of exploitation, and Mr. Frank Fuhl, managing director of the Boer War. Mr. Fuhl said that the Boer War management will do all in their power to make South Africa greater number than any other country.</

Barrs
St. Louis, Mo.
Largest Department Store West of the Mississippi

Our Great Annual Price Reduction Sale To Clear Space For Holiday Goods Starts Monday

Barrs
St. Louis, Mo.
ALL CARS TRANSFER DIRECT.

We're forced to make room for the immense quantities of Holiday Goods arriving every day. All the broken lines, surplus stocks and odd accumulations left from the season's selling must be closed out at once preparatory to a general readjustment of stocks to give space to Christmas Goods. To accomplish this immediately, we've reduced prices regardless of cost or former value. Every department has contributed its share to this veritable bonanza of bargains. The goods offered are all staple—just what you need for this fall and winter use. Come to this sale expecting bargains—you'll not be disappointed.

29c for Scotch Tweeds Worth 50c a Yard

Indisputably the best dress goods opportunity offered this season. Savings almost half, and the economically inclined will find this a most important bargain occasion. We have priced for special selling 40 pieces Noil silk and wool Scotch tweeds—these are regular 50c goods, and are cheap at that price, choice of the lot for Monday, only 29c a yard. *On the Bargain Table.*

44-inch all-wool chev- 40-inch silk and wool 54-inch all-wool Mel-
lots, a splendid of- plaid, plain and plaided skirt. All styles of coats
facing, all the price; children's dresses; regular
all colors; per yard 75c
yard 50c
(First Floor.)

Clearance Shirt Waists, Dressing Sacques, Etc.

These reduced prices mean much to you. A splendid opportunity to buy needed goods at a very low price. We consider these

An odd lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, all white and white and black; these are slightly soiled and reduced from \$2.75 and \$2.95 to \$2.25

Another lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of vesting, in solid colors and white and black, slightly soiled, and a broken lot of sizes, reduced from \$2.25 and \$3.25 to \$1.50

Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of fine quality of vesting, these are slightly soiled and the lots are broken; that's why we reduced the price from \$4.75 and \$5.50 to \$2.50

(Second Floor—Seventh and Olive.)

Fine French Embroidered Waist Patterns

We place on sale Monday at half regular prices a New York importer's stock of fine French Flannel Waist Patterns. These will make ideal Christmas Gifts, and at the reduced prices will be snapped up quickly. French Flannels make the best Fall and Winter waists, and this remarkable opportunity comes to you just at the right time.

Flannel Waist Patterns, worth \$5.00 and \$5.50—Monday for \$2.50
Flannel Waist Patterns, worth \$6.50—reduced Monday to \$2.95
Flannel Waist Patterns, worth \$7.00 and \$7.50—Monday for \$3.50
(First Floor—Third Aisle.)

Black Dress Goods

We here announce radical price reductions right in the height of the season.

Black Camel's Hair, 50 inches wide, reduced from 75c a yard to 45c

Black Mohair, 50 inches wide, high luster, splendid for petticoats; reduced from 65c a yard to 45c

Black Cheviot, 50 inches wide, pure worsted yarn; reduced from \$5.00 a yard to 65c

Black Winter Voile, 44 inches wide, with a crisp, wiry finish; reduced from 95c a yard to 65c

Black Panama Cheviot, 54 inches wide; you must see this to appreciate it; reduced from \$1 a yard to 85c

Novelty Angora Boucle, 44 inches wide, nub yarn; very handsome for separate skirts; reduced from \$2 a yard to 65c

(First Floor—Sixth and Locust.)

75c
A Yard

Values
\$1, \$1.25
\$1.50 and
\$1.75

Most Extraordinary Sale of Fine Silks Held in St. Louis This Year

It's the best silk news we've ever told. More than 25,000 yards high-class fancy silks bought by us at 50c on the dollar, on sale tomorrow at half and less than half price. A grand money saving opportunity that will live long in the memory of all those who profit by it. The extremely low price we are quoting, 75 cents a yard for Silks worth from \$1.00 to \$1.75, is made possible only because of the immensity of our purchase. Without question the most remarkable silk values that have ever been offered the public by Barr's.

It's the entire overproduction of America's foremost manufacturer of novelty silks for evening and street wear. There are brocaded silks and satins, warp-printed silks, novelty striped silks for waists, and polka dots and neat effects for shirt-waist suits in all the popular and desirable colors. You can't find a poor style or color in the lot. The silks offered in this sale are so beautiful, so attractive, so far beyond anything that you've ever seen here before, that you can't help but marvel at them. Contained in this immense assortment is every new and wanted style and effect that has been produced for this fall and winter wear. It is the most remarkable gathering of High-Class Silks ever shown in this city. The actual values are \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. We place the entire lot on sale Monday at the one price of 75c per yard.

Two Very Special Ribbon Bargains

The order has come to reduce ribbon stock preparatory to the arrival of holiday goods. Monday you will find many prices cut in half.

Fine, all-silk satin taffeta Ribbons, embossed in various designs and patterns, in all the most popular colors, with warp prints. All-silk, some with satin edges, hemstitched; regular price per yard 99c
at the low price, per yard 33c
(First Floor—Sixth and Locust.)

Linens for the Thanksgiving Table

Nothing adds so much to the enjoyment of the Thanksgiving dinner as beautiful snow white linens. Our annual Thanksgiving linen sale continues tomorrow with values equally as great as we offered last week, and at such remarkably low prices as we are quoting every one can afford to pay.

Cloths, 5x10, bordered all round, reduced to 25c
27 inches; open work in all linen; reduced from 35c each to 25c
Cloths, 5x12, bordered all round, reduced to 25c
72-inch Bleached Damask, new pattern, 16x20, bordered and deep borders; regular price \$1 a yard—special Monday 55c
100 dozen 22-inch bleached Irish Napkins, reduced from \$3.00 per dozen to 55c
2500 pattern Table Cloths and Napkins, the productions of all the biggest manufacturers in Ireland, Scotland and Germany 55c
Cloths, 5x12, bordered all round, reduced to 25c
(First Floor.)

Half Price for These Embroideries

To make room for our holiday stock of Embroideries we are cutting prices deeply. Judge of our sincerity by the great values here presented.

Cambrie Edges—2 inches wide—regular price 10c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 5c
Cambrie Edges—4 inches wide—regular price 15c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 7c
Cambrie Edges—6 inches wide—regular price 18c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 10c
Cambrie Skirtings—10 inches wide—regular price 50c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 25c
Cambrie Skirtings—15 inches wide—regular price 50c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 25c
Cambrie Skirtings—18 inches wide—regular price 50c a yard—Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale Price 25c
All remnants of Embroidery reduced to one-fourth and one-third regular prices.

(First Floor—Sixth Street.)

Mammoth Special Sale of Fine Lace Curtains

1500 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains bought at an enormous price concession. A large quantity for this season of the year, but the price was so low that we could not resist it.

These Lace Curtains are in the most beautiful designs, and are so palpably beyond anything offered this season that they will be sure to go with a rush. It's a most remarkable bargain opportunity. We have divided them into three great lots and place them on sale tomorrow at the following low prices:

Lot 1—600 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$6.50 a pair, at the low price, per pair \$3.95

Lot 2—500 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$6.50 a pair, at the low price, per pair \$4.65

Lot 3—400 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, beautiful patterns, worth \$10 and \$12 per pair, go on sale at \$5.25

In addition to the above, all Lace Curtains in our stock, of which three pairs or less, will go at a discount of 20 per cent less than regular prices, including our Irish Point, Cluny, Arabian, Renaissance and Brussels Curtains, in new and handsome designs and styles. This is an opportunity to get new Curtains for the holiday season.

We Announce the Purchase of \$100,000 Worth of the Exhibit of The F. P. Bhumgara Co., East India Building—World's Fair

Consisting of fine sterling silverware, hand embroidery on satin and silk, madras embroidery, needlework on all kinds of wool and cotton cloths, fine gold lacquered brass, fans of every description, real ivory hand-carved bric-a-brac, hand-carved Sesum wood, elegant furniture, also a choice collection of superior Moradabad ware.

This is the most extraordinary purchase consummated by Barr's this year. These fine goods have won the grand prizes and gold medals for art, finish and superior work. We offer this immense stock at a considerable reduction from regular prices.

(Third Floor.)

Sweeping Clearance Notions and Jewelry

We're going to have the largest stock of holiday notions and jewelry in the history of this store, and we are already pressed for room. Many present regular lines must be sold at once, hence these ruthlessly reduced prices for Monday.

Souvenir Thimble Books, a regular 10c value, preholiday clearing sale price 5c
Souvenir Thimbles—25c value, preholiday clearing sale price 10c
Pin Cushions, 10c value, preholiday clearing sale price 2c
Double covered Dress Shields, a regular 10c value; special sale price 5c
Queen City Sewing Silk, 50-yd. spools, special sale price, 3 spools for 5c
Sanitary Safety Pins, sizes 1, 2 and 3; 3 dozen for 5c

Golf Fleece Skirt Braids, black only, shrunk ready for use; 5-yard pieces (each) 7c
Coates' Darning Cotton, in black and colors, extra special, 3 spools for 5c
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters, with Foster pad, black, white and colors, sale price 25c
Sanitary Side Hose Supporters, black and white, three sizes, sale price, per pair 10c

Pearl Buttons, four sizes, all white, were 15c and 18c; sale price, per card of 2 dozen 10c
Toilet Soap—Rose, Deluke Toilet Soap, Witch Hazel Soap and Savon, 6 cakes for 25c
Jewelry—Turquoise and Crystal Necklaces, each 10c
Enamel Brooch Hat and Scarf Pins, were 10c to 25c each, sale price 10c
Belts—Black Silk Belts, 25c quality, sale price 15c

SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS. William Barr Dry Goods Company OLIVE AND LOCUST STS.

Tailored Suits, Winter Coats and the Latest Fashions in Furs

This great department of women's wearing apparel has never been in such perfect readiness for handling the heavy trade incident to Thanksgiving and Christmas. There's a most satisfying range for choice and you are assured satisfaction which would be impossible when choosing from a smaller stock. Not a new material, a new style, or a new shade is missing. All sizes from a four-year-old up to a 46-bust measure.

New Velvet Suits

The past week has seen some beautiful new velvet Tailor Suits arrive, making this store thoroughly complete. Both plain and crushed effects in all colors—black, blue, green, rose, castor and more. New collarless and plaided skirts. All styles of coats—military effects, short blouse styles, medium box coats and the extreme long, tight-fitting effects—silk and satin linings—prices are

\$25.00, \$27.50, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, and \$35.00

Women's and Misses' New Coats for Thanksgiving wear—coverts, cheviots, broadcloths, kersies, silk, fancy mixtures and velvets. All lengths, from the short blouse to the long, extra long, and plaided. Plain, striped, with the extra broad-clothes effect. New collarless styles. New "Tourist" style with the extra broad-belts. New "Peggy" coats; in fact, every garment that is new and stylish down by easy steps to

\$20.00, \$22.50, \$20.00, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00

Women's and Misses' Tailor Suits

We are still clearing our stock of Misses' and Women's Tailor-Made Suits of all the broken lines. There are many styles, but not many suits of any one style. All are this fall's newest styles—long, short and medium length coats—all the new skirt effects, all sizes, colors and materials. To be cleared quickly as follows:

\$10.00 for \$16.50 Tailor Suits. \$12.50 for \$18.75 Tailor Suits.

\$10.00 for \$16.50 Tailor Suits. \$12.50 for \$18.75 Tailor Suits.

\$10.00 for \$16.50 Tailor Suits. \$12.50 for \$18.75 Tailor Suits.

\$10.00 for \$16.50 Tailor Suits. \$12.50 for \$18.75 Tailor Suits.

\$10.00 for \$16.50 Tailor Suits. \$12.50 for \$18.75 Tailor Suits.

Women's and Misses' Rain Coats

Our Rain Coat stock contains every new and wanted style in both Priestley's cravette and other rainproof materials. These coats can be worn either in sunshine or rain with equal satisfaction. In the sun they are thoroughly waterproof; in the sunshine they are a stylish wrap. Prices are

\$20.00, \$22.50, \$18.75, \$16.50, \$12.50 and \$10.75

Greatly Reduced Fur Prices

Lowest Fur prices we've ever offered so early in the season. Right at the beginning of cold weather we announced a most sensational sale of high-grade furs of every description. There's a lot of Scarfs, Boas, Foulards and Mufflers in a myriad of new and desirable styles. Prices are a full third less than regular.

Furs worth \$2.75 for \$2.00.

Furs worth \$3.75 for \$2.75.

Furs worth \$4.75 for \$3.00.

Furs worth \$5.75 for \$3.75.

Furs worth \$6.75 for \$4.50.

Furs worth \$7.75 for \$5.00.

Furs worth \$8.75 for \$5.50.

Furs worth \$9.75 for \$6.00.

Furs worth \$10.75 for \$6.50.

Furs worth \$11.75 for \$7.00.

Furs worth \$12.75 for \$7.50.

Furs worth \$13.75 for \$8.00.

Furs worth \$14.75 for \$8.50.

Furs worth \$15.75 for \$9.00.

Furs worth \$16.75 for \$9.50.

Furs worth \$17.75 for \$10.00.

Furs worth \$18.75 for \$10.50.

Furs worth \$19.75 for \$11.00.

Furs worth \$20.75 for \$11.50.

Furs worth \$21.75 for \$12.00.

Furs worth \$22.75 for \$12.50.

Furs worth \$23.75 for \$13.00.

Furs worth \$24.75 for \$13.50.

Furs worth \$25.75 for \$14.00.

Furs worth \$26.75 for \$14.50.

Furs worth \$27.75 for \$15.00.

Furs worth \$28.75 for \$15.50.

Furs worth \$29.75 for \$16.00.

Furs worth \$30.75 for \$16.50.

Furs worth \$31.75 for \$17.00.

PRINCE FUSHIMI GETS FIRST VIEW OF WORLD'S FAIR

In Company of President Francis and Other Noted Hosts the Royal Japanese Visitor Spends Busy Day in St. Louis.

THOUSANDS CHEER HIM
WHEREVER HE GOES

Mikado's Representative Visits Exposition and Home of President Francis, and Will Receive Friends Informally Today.

Prince Sandanaru Fushimi, general in the Japanese army and close connection of the reigning family, arrived in St. Louis at 12 yesterday afternoon for a six days' visit to the World's Fair.

He comes to St. Louis in an official capacity, like Prince Henry of Prussia, came three years ago, and during his stay will receive all the courtesies and attentions due the representative of a foreign nation.

His royal highness and his suite will be entertained by President Francis of the Exposition, Mayor Wells, the Exposition directors and the board of lady managers and the Prince, in turn will receive at the Buckingham club.

Like Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Fushimi came to St. Louis in uniform and wore it during the various ceremonies incident to his arrival. He is a general in the Japanese army and interest in this representative of the royalty of a nation now at war is heightened by the fact that he won his general's commission by valor on the field of the present conflict.

St. Louis has quite a number of Japanese at present, and nearly every one of them was at Union Station yesterday afternoon to welcome their fighting Prince. Mayor Wells, President Francis of the Exposition and the entertainment committee of the Exposition were also on hand to greet him. During the afternoon he received and returned calls from Mayor Wells and President Francis and drove about the Exposition grounds. Last night he was a guest of honor at the Boop War performance.

Prince to Receive Informally Today.

Today the Prince will receive informally in his apartments at the Buckingham club. Tomorrow he will begin his tour of the Exposition.

The coming of the Prince had been widely heralded in St. Louis, and there were probably a thousand persons gathered at Union Station when the train rolled in. As the Prince stepped from the private car "Tutuengawa" he was greeted by Mr. S. T. Sizama, acting commissioner general from Japan to the World's Fair. He was likewise greeted by N. Kanbara of the Japanese commission.

Mayor Wells, Messrs. F. D. Hirschberg, D. C. Nugent, J. E. Smith of the Exposition reception committee, Secretaries R. Diaz-Albertini and Theodore Hardee, were also in waiting and were presented to the Prince.

There was a halt of about five minutes in the carrying out of the program, as President Francis had not arrived. When he rushed through the waiting throng, with the faithful orderly, Higgins, by his side, he and the Prince were introduced.

Then the crowd strained its neck, as the procession began to the carriages awaiting the party on Twentieth street. Ordinarily Higgins came first, then Secretaries Albertini and Hardee, escorting Mr. Higgins and finally Prince Fushimi, between Mayor Wells and President Francis, with Messrs. Hirschberg, Smith and Nugent near by and the Prince's suite and resident Japanese following.

Through two rows of uniformed policemen the party promenaded out of the Midway. Gen. Rice, marshal of the fair, and several officers of the Ninth United States cavalry, joined the procession, all in dress uniform.

Crowd Cheers the Fighting Prince.

The crowd was particularly interested in the fighting Prince, and cheered him as he passed out of the Midway. He wore a uniform, either of black or very dark blue or green material. At least it looked black to the crowd. The coat was simply black, the side was almost hidden beneath two rows of medals. There were two red stripes on the sides of the Prince's uniform trousers, and his black cap had a gold band. He and his black side-de-camp, Maj. S. Mihara, wore a uniform very similar in design, but did not wear medals, as others in the Prince's suite were not uniformed.

Mayor Wells and President Francis took the first carriage and the Prince and two members of his suite were in the second.

Noted Persons Welcome Visitor.

The cavalry officers rode on either side of the Prince's carriage and there were a few Japanese also on horseback. Escorting were a troop of cavalry, the procession went to the Buckingham Club, King's highway and West Pine boulevard.

As the Prince's carriage approached the hotel he was evidently pleased to see the flag of Japan, with a white emblem flying from the roof. As he passed into the building he noticed that the decorations were all in white and red and that the flag of the Mikado was again conspicuous.

Prince Fushimi was received by Mr. Kanbara to the suite of 15 rooms reserved for his highness. The apartments are on the first floor, that is, the floor just above the ground floor. They overlook the corner of King's highway and West Pine boulevard and from the west end of the suite the Prince may look over into Forest Park and have a dim outline of some of the World's Fair buildings.

In the apartments the Prince remained with President Francis, Mayor Wells and the other members of the local receiving party, soon after his arrival. In line with the custom of the reception with the members of his suite, there are 15 members of the Prince's household: Captain S. T. Sizama, Maj. S. Mihara, side-de-camp; N. Watanabe, usher; 15 attendants to the Emperor of Japan; Dr. K. Bokkeki and S. Sogi.

Throughout the reception there was one American with the Japanese party. He always stood near Prince Fushimi. Visitors who noticed the good-looking broad-shouldered young man in fash-

Snapshot of Prince Fushimi Leaving the Jefferson Hotel



BARRETT, BOSS OF THE Isthmus, BACKS AMADOR

Giant President of the Newest Republic Had Been Frightened by the Midget Head of an Army of Two Hundred Boys.

DROPPED TWO BUREAU HEADS

Huertas Wanted More Concessions, but the Big Minister from the United States Intervened and Told the President to Stop Conceding.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An official announcement today regarding the recent trouble on the isthmus makes plain the administration's intention of treating Panama more as a vassal than as a friend.

President Amador's acts heretofore will be the acts of Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Taft as they are interpreted by Minister Barrett.

So long as the Isthmians submit quietly to American rule, they will be treated with courtesy and respect, but no uprisings of any kind will be tolerated.

The facts of the recent trouble as given at the state department today are that Gen. Huertas notified President Amador that if the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury were not immediately dismissed the army would depose Amador and throw him in prison.

Amador was a popular giant and has been regarded as the idol of the Isthmians.

Huertas is a midget and his army consisted of 200 men and boys, but he was popular with the people and Amador feared that he would make his threat good.

In fear and trembling the President dismissed the two offensive cabinet members. Huertas then made other demands to carry out his plans for the reorganization of the government.

Amador was about to consent to them when Minister Barrett intervened. He told both Amador and Huertas that there must be a responsible and stable government in Panama, and that the United States would not permit Isthmian affairs to be handled in the irresponsible way that is popular with the governments of Central and South America. Barrett bluntly told them that the Amador government had been recognized and would be maintained and that any further threat of revolution would be promptly followed by American intervention.

He said there were enough Americans married in the canal zone, and the world at Panamá and the intention to suppress the Panama army and its sympathizers in short order, and he served notice that the revolutionists would not be harbored.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made makes it certain that Mr. Barrett has carried out the administration's policy, which will be more clearly defined by Mr. Taft when he reaches Panama.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barrett's action was dictated in all of its details from Washington, and probably was in line with the instructions given him by the President before he sailed for Panama. His stand strengthened Amador and frightened Huertas, who promptly resigned. Whether the two officials were dismissed at the demand of Huertas has not been ascertained, the cabinet is not known at the state department, but it is believed that they have not been, and they soon will return.

The manner in which the announcement was made

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SALE AT THE BIG STORE!

A Magnificent Collection of Dependable Merchandise at Wonderfully Attractive Prices. Bargains for Men, Bargains for Women, Bargains for Children and Bargains in Household Necessities. We Expect Fast Selling on These Irresistible Values and Invite You Early

WALL PAPER

Great Clearing Sale of Wall Paper.
6c Wall Paper, 1c per roll
10c Wall Paper, 4c per roll
25c Wall Paper, 8c per roll

Children's Cloaks.

Infants' and Children's Short Eiderdown Cloaks—
worth \$3.50—Monday..... \$1.98

Underwear and Hosiery Sale

Ladies' extra fine wool Union Suits; worth up to \$1.98—a limited number Monday at..... 98c
Ladies' Extra Heavy "rib" fleeced Vest and Pants; good value at 59c—Monday these go at..... 39c
Children's Camel's Hair Shirts and Pants; extra value, some worth 75c—Monday..... 35c
Boys' heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers; worth 39c—Monday we sell them at..... 19c
Children's heavy ribbed Hose; worth 15c—Monday for..... 8c



Shoe Bargains for Women.

Women's Shoes that are just the thing for dress and street wear; fine Lace and Blucher styles. Soft box calf, dongola tops, heavy extension soles, low military heels. Fine patent colt and kid leathers, light medium soles, dull and bright kid tops; all the new shapes and toes in the lot; same as sell in exclusive shoe stores for \$2.50 and..... \$3.00
special Monday..... \$1.95

Special Bargains Laces and Embroideries

LACES—200 pieces of Valenciennes, Oriental and Tercion Laces, worth up to 25c a yard—Monday..... 2½c
EMBROIDERIES—50 yards of Hamptons, Embroideries—also Mosaic Wash Laces—worth 10c a yard—Monday..... 3½c
LACES—A lot of fine Laces, consisting of Oriental, Valenciennes, Paris de France and Tercion Laces, worth up to 15c—choice of the lot—Monday, per yard..... 5c

MONDAY SPLendid OPPORTUNITIES IN TAILOR-MADE SUITS TOURIST COATS AND SKIRTS



\$12.00 TAILED SUITS, \$4.98

Every garment is worth \$12.00, and we are satisfied that one day's selling will clear out the lot. They're in the fall's most popular materials, in all the most desirable shades in the short effect, with belt; exceptionally well designed and tailored; \$12.00 suit Monday at.....

\$15.00 TOURIST COAT, \$10.50

Ladies' 42-inch Tourist Coats, half satin lined, wide, full sleeve, plaited effect; with belt, brown, black and tan; our regular \$15.00; Monday, special

\$5.00 WALKING SKIRTS, \$2.98

Made of fine manish mixture in all the popular shades, such as brown, blue, green and gray, in the three very pretty styles: the high-kilted and plaited effects; also panel front, with button trimmings. These skirts will be on sale Monday only, as a leader, for.....

\$10.00 SKIRT, \$4.98

Panama and Broadcloth Skirts—many new styles to select from, in all the leading shades, such as brown, blue, gray, tan and black, also mixtures. These skirts are our \$10.00 values—Monday

\$3.00 SHIRT WAIST, \$1.49

Albatross and French Flannel Waist—new full sleeve; entire front trimmed with French knot; tucked back, in all shades and sizes; regular value \$3.00—Monday, very special

\$5.00 BLACK SILK, \$2.98

800 more of those beautiful Black Silk Waists that we sold so many of a few weeks ago. They are made in good quality of taffeta and peau de soie, with full plaited front; new full sleeves, pretty stock collars; lined throughout; in all sizes; regular \$5.00 waist—Monday, special

\$1.49 WAISTS, \$2.98

Like Cut \$2.98

\$4.98

\$10.50

\$2.98

\$4.98

\$1.49

WAISTS \$2.98

Sensational Handbag Sale

\$1.00



\$1.00

12
DESIGNS

12
PATTERNS

Including Popular Double Frame.
Bags Sold Elsewhere at \$2.00.

Table Linen, Towels and Linen Sets

SPREADS—We will place on sale Monday day fringed hemmed white and colored Mosaics and Cotton Spreads; Special

Spread on Monday, \$5.00, \$3.75, \$2.98, \$1.75, 75c and..... 59c

TOWELS—Special for Monday: We will place on sale hemstitched and Huon Towels, at

25c, 19c, 15c, 10c and..... 5c

DAMASK—64-in. Bleached Table Damask—some very beautiful patterns; the same quality; Special for Monday, \$3.30

33c

HEMTITCHED SETS—Hemstitch

ed Sets; good quality, rich and beaded styles—Tuckey—

Pray Monday, \$7.00—\$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.50 and..... 2.98

HEMTITCHED CLOTHS—All-Linen

hemstitched and Draw Work

Cloths in all sizes; range in price for Monday, \$2.50, \$1.75 and..... 1.25

NAPKINS—All-Linen Napkins—Doyleys; fringed, hemstitched and Draw Work Napkins; Special for Monday, \$5c, 10c, 75c and..... 5c

TOWELING—One case of red bordered Toweling; good value at \$1.25 special

Price Monday, \$1.25—\$1.00, \$8.98, \$2.98 and..... 4c

FRINGE SETS—Plain white and colored bordered Fringe Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

Table Sets, 1/2 doz napkins to match; Special Price

SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO TAKES A HAND

Beginning of the Fight Between Adams and Peabody for the Governorship Is the Firing of Election Officers for Alleged Fraud on Suffrage.

APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURTS IS DENIED

Contest Will Be Carried Before the Legislature, Which Will Be Republican and Is Expected to Decide the Issue on Partisan Grounds.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—Thomas Shepardson, Peter Miller and Michael Dowd, election officers, were today adjudged guilty by the Supreme court of substituting ballots and swearing in an election clerk wrongfully at the recent election.

Shepardson and Miller were fined \$100 each and sentenced to jail for one year. Dowd was fined \$50 and sentenced to jail for six months.

The lights were extinguished at the polling place where the men were officers after the polls closed, and during this period, it is alleged, the ballots were changed.

The men were brought before the supreme court on a charge of contempt, having disregarded instructions issued by the court as to the conduct of the election.

The court denied to the three defendants permission to appeal to the federal court.

Their attorneys announced that they will take the case before the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the State Supreme Court has no right to assume original jurisdiction in election cases and send men to prison without trial by a jury.

All 27 men have been summoned before the Supreme court for alleged offenses at the late election.

The decision of the Supreme court simply settled the question whether accused have been guilty of contempt in disobeying the court's orders, which, in effect, were to prevent fraud. The Supreme court has no power to declare the election of either Peabody or Adams illegal and should the Republicans, who claim that Adams' plurality of over ten thousand votes is due to fraud, carry out their determination to contest, the proceedings will have to be brought in the next legislature, which meets in January. The legislature will be Republican on joint ballot, and if it renders a partisan verdict, Peabody, of course, would be declared governor.

Real Fight Is

Over the Senator.

The election contest in Colorado does not threaten a civil war, as might be inferred from reports sent to eastern papers.

The fact is, both Democrats and Republicans are playing a game of bluff over the governorship. The real fight is over the successor to Senator Patterson in 1907, and back of the contest to seat Peabody as governor, is maneuvering for position in the senatorial race.

The Democratic view of the election contest, as given by that party's state chairman, Milton Smith, follows:

"In the face of the fact that Peabody ran behind Peabody, and was beaten by about 9000 votes in the state, and that the same number of voters have determined to have him seated next January if it is in their power to do so. To that end they are trying to steal both branches of the legislature, and then expect that legislative body to count him in. The people voted for a return of the constitutional governor, Alva Adams, and they can be depended upon to see that their will is not overthrown."

The Republican side is stated by Henry J. Hershey, attorney in charge of the Republican election contest:

"We have won a point in the Supreme court in our efforts to show gross frauds in Denver County. We expect to show the election of 11 assemblymen and three state senators and gain control of both branches of the legislature. The canvass of the returns will then be made by a Republican canvassing board, but nothing revolutionary will be attempted. If the returns show Adams is elected he will take his seat."

Both sides will concede the election of Alva Adams as governor. Republican managers admit that, even if they secure control of both branches of the legislature, which acts as the canvassing board, it would give Adams his certificate of election.

It is well understood here by men of both parties that the real fight is for the senatorship.

The Republicans are still claiming the election of Peabody, to keep up the hurrah till they win the contest of the legislature seats in Denver County their object being to seat these members, who will hold over and participate in the election of a United States senator two years hence.

The Democrats are also keeping up the cry that Peabody will attempt to have the legislature seat him, but their object is to keep control of the legislature, for future, not so much as present, advantage.

There is not the slightest denying that the Republicans will not try to count in Peabody. The so-called West Republicans in the state senate and the members of the Republican assemblymen just elected are opposed to Peabody because he is an anti-Woolcott man. Even if the attempt were made to seat Peabody in the legislature, he would bitterly oppose it.

Governor-elect Adams is one of the few Republicans who are not members of the Denver Club, which is composed almost exclusively of Republican bankers, mining capitalists and wealthy merchants. His views on these subjects are well known, but how far from revolutionary is the attitude of the losing party. Adams was cordially congratulated by every member met during the past day, and it was generally confessed that they had opposed his election, but now that the vote was in their favor they submitted to the people's will.

SEES NATION'S FOE IN ROCKEFELLER

"Enemy to Republic and to the Baptist Denomination," Says Baptist Pastor Johnson.

CHURCH SHOULD SPEAK

"We Lose \$2,000,000 Where He Gives \$1,000,000"—Thinks Church Should Take Cash.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, whose recent public utterance that no Christian could defend the methods of John D. Rockefeller, has caused much comment, said today:

"It is not that I wish to be sensational that I have spoken so of Mr. Rockefeller.

"I have spoken against him simply because his business methods, in my opinion, are not in accord with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Our denomination has accepted his money and has never made any protest in any large body that I have ever heard of, against the way he got his money or the way he conducts his business. Hence the denomination, from its silence, is thought to be behind him and to sanction his acts.

"I don't say the denomination ought not to take him to task, but it should say what it thinks of his methods. I would take his money for my church, but not without letting him know what I think of his business methods, and that I think he ought not to be a church member."

"I believe John D. Rockefeller should be condemned as an enemy to his business methods, as an enemy to republican institutions.

"Rockefeller is an enemy to the republicans, and the republicans, I believe, the denomination cannot remove him from his church, but if the denomination should make a sufficient outcry against him, it is thought that he would be brought to the bar of our church.

"Our denomination is not rich, but in my opinion, it has the wall strength in the generosity of the denomination to a very appreciable extent. There are thousands of men and women who are giving so far as their means go, and more, and more, I believe that from this cause we lose \$2,000,000 where he gives but \$1,000,000 so far as his means go, and more, while we also lose the splendid results of the exercise of the humanitarian spirit.

"To show you we have no personal prejudices toward Mr. Rockefeller, I will make him Senior Deacon of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church."

FOREST FIRE IN KENTUCKY

One Tract of 1000 Acres Denuded of Young White Oak Trees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—Forest fires, which originated two days ago in the vicinity of South Park, 10 miles south of Louisville, have spread to an alarming extent, and the entire population of the neighborhood, including women and children, has been called in to serve to fight the flames. The residence of James J. Jameson, who was damaged, but prompt work prevented the complete destruction.

The timbered land will, it is said, be very great. One tract containing more than a thousand acres of young white oak trees is said to have been entirely wasted. The progress of the fire shows no abatement today.

Eight Hurt in Collision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—Eight persons were seriously injured and half a dozen more slightly when a truck and a car in a collision between a street car on the Highland Park suburban line and an electric motor and a train of freight cars.

The election contest in Colorado does not threaten a civil war, as might be inferred from reports sent to eastern papers.

The fact is, both Democrats and Republicans are playing a game of bluff over the governorship. The real fight is over the successor to Senator Patterson in 1907, and back of the contest to seat Peabody as governor, is maneuvering for position in the senatorial race.

The Democratic view of the election contest, as given by that party's state chairman, Milton Smith, follows:

"In the face of the fact that Peabody ran behind Peabody, and was beaten by about 9000 votes in the state, and that the same number of voters have determined to have him seated next January if it is in their power to do so. To that end they are trying to steal both branches of the legislature, and then expect that legislative body to count him in. The people voted for a return of the constitutional governor, Alva Adams, and they can be depended upon to see that their will is not overthrown."

The Republican side is stated by Henry J. Hershey, attorney in charge of the Republican election contest:

"We have won a point in the Supreme court in our efforts to show gross frauds in Denver County. We expect to show the election of 11 assemblymen and three state senators and gain control of both branches of the legislature. The canvass of the returns will then be made by a Republican canvassing board, but nothing revolutionary will be attempted. If the returns show Adams is elected he will take his seat."

Both sides will concede the election of Alva Adams as governor. Republican managers admit that, even if they secure control of both branches of the legislature, which acts as the canvassing board, it would give Adams his certificate of election.

It is well understood here by men of both parties that the real fight is for the senatorship.

The Republicans are still claiming the election of Peabody, to keep up the hurrah till they win the contest of the legislature seats in Denver County their object being to seat these members, who will hold over and participate in the election of a United States senator two years hence.

The Democrats are also keeping up the cry that Peabody will attempt to have the legislature seat him, but their object is to keep control of the legislature, for future, not so much as present, advantage.

There is not the slightest denying that the Republicans will not try to count in Peabody. The so-called West Republicans in the state senate and the members of the Republican assemblymen just elected are opposed to Peabody because he is an anti-Woolcott man. Even if the attempt were made to seat Peabody in the legislature, he would bitterly oppose it.

Governor-elect Adams is one of the few Republicans who are not members of the Denver Club, which is composed almost exclusively of Republican bankers, mining capitalists and wealthy merchants. His views on these subjects are well known, but how far from revolutionary is the attitude of the losing party. Adams was cordially congratulated by every member met during the past day, and it was generally confessed that they had opposed his election, but now that the vote was in their favor they submitted to the people's will.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williams, Whose Wedding Announcement Solved Mystery of Memphis Girl's Departure From Home.



Mr. and Mrs. John R. Williams.

RAILWAYS MAKE NO DEFENSE

Texas Cattle Raisers Finish Their Case Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The interstate commerce commission, which has been hearing testimony in the case of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association against the southwestern railroads regarding alleged exorbitant charges on cattle made by the railroads, has adjourned its sessions here today. No attempt has been made by the Cattle Raisers' Association to combat the testimony of sharp cross-questioning. The commission will consider the mass of statements, tables, reports and other documents submitted to it before a decision is made.

PERFECT 'PHONE?

Inventor's Name Is Dennis, but Prof. Minchins Backs All His Claims.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Prof. Howard D. Minchins, of the University of Rochester, made a crucial test of the telephone. It is the work of John Dennis, of this city, and its purpose is to overcome the line troubles which interfere in long distance operations of the telephone. Prof. Minchins said to the newspaper writers that the invention is a perfect one. It means practically telephoning across the ocean or from New York to San Francisco with no more difficulty than from one street to another.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY AT FAIR.

Three Battalions Arrive to Guard Exposition Till Its Close.

THREE battalions of the Sixteenth United States infantry, which were ordered to the Exposition for forty-five days to guard the Government exhibits during their removal, arrived yesterday in three special trains over the Louisville and Nashville. The third battalion was the first to arrive, reaching the Exposition grounds about 1:30 a. m. The other battalions came about two hours later.

Col. Charles D. Jones is in charge of the command. Other officers are as follows:

Maj. E. W. French, Capts. C. D. Beckert, W. C. Boddy, Lieuts. P. L. Smith, Jack Hayes, L. S. Ducker, D. L. Roach, G. H. White, C. B. Stone, D. S. Shean, L. W. Clegg, G. W. B. Jones, W. C. Churchill, Luther R. James, F. W. Besch, and Mrs. Albertini. Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hirschberg, Mrs. Frederick J. Skiff, Mrs. Harry Phelps, Montgomery, Mrs. W. C. Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hardie, who are hosts of Mr. Hassell while in St. Louis.

Many Hear Piano Recital.

Irwin Evehle Hassell, a pianist of note, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of Festival Hall at the World's Fair that called for a large and appreciative audience and several encores.

The affair was strictly an invitation, with Prof. and Mrs. David Albrecht as sponsors.

A thousand persons attended the recital.

Among the guests on the stage were Mr.

and Mrs. Albertini, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hirschberg, Mrs. Frederick J. Skiff, Mrs. Harry Phelps, Montgomery, Mrs. W. C. Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hardie, who are hosts of Mr. Hassell while in St. Louis.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St. Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

Alexander O. Brodie, Rough Rider friend of President Roosevelt and governor of Arizona, will spend Tuesday at the World's Fair as the guest of A. J. Doran, executive commissioner from Arizona.

GOV. BRODIE COMING TO FAIR.

Arizona Executive on Way to St.

Louis and Washington.

BUTLER VOWS HE'LL STEAL NO MORE ELECTIONS

"Conscience Stricken," Boss Says He Has Quit Practices of Thirty Years, and Claims Responsibility for Democratic Defeat.

PROPHESIES FOLK WILL GIVE HAWES A "FROST"

Result of State and City Elections Suits Him, and Demonstrates He Holds Power of the "Boys" at Polls.

With the naive admission that he has been "stealing elections in St. Louis for 30 years," to the disadvantage of the Republican party, "Col." Ed Butler accounts for the recent Republican victory in city and state, with which he expresses satisfaction, with the statement that he became "conscience stricken" before the election and decided to stop his "queer" work in behalf of the Democracy.

In an interview with a Post-Dispatch reporter in the offices of the Mercantile Trust Co. yesterday, "Col." Butler, who looks ten years younger than he did during his recent experiences with the courts, indulged in a train of sardonic reflections regarding the parts played in the late campaign by Harry B. Hawes, who is now accusing the "Colonel" and his lieutenants of treachery, and the "boys," of whom he spoke in an affectionate manner, as of trusted followers.

When the "boys" did not work for the Democratic ticket the "Colonel" avowed with a broad grin, and that they did work and vote for the Republicans was explained by a shrug of the shoulders. The criticism of the Hawes campaign management, the "Colonel," not satisfied with giving an expert explanation of past events, took the role of a prophet, predicting that Governor-elect Folk would give Mr. Hawes and his associates the "frozen face."

When asked by a Post-Dispatch reporter his opinion of the result of the Missouri election, "Col." Butler said:

"It suits me. If the Republicans do the right thing they can hold this state for many years to come. Immigration from Iowa, Illinois and Kansas, of which about 80 per cent is favorable to the Republican party, is rapidly changing the political complexion of this state."

"How about St. Louis?"

Conscience Hurts, Like Boulders.

St. Louis is Republican, too, and if things were on the level here the Democrats could never have elected any mayor save Joe Brown. Joe was elected twice honestly—and he is the only Democrat who did carry St. Louis on the square since the civil war."

"Are you still a Democrat?"

"Of course. I intend to die one. But right now, let me tell you this," and the colonel raised his head and looked the reporter straight in the face.

"I have been stealing elections from the Republicans of this city for 30 years, and I have decided to quit. Yes, at last quit is the word. I'm like them boulders who got conscience-stricken and confessed. I've put in many a queer kick for the Democratic party, but I ain't going to do it any more. In other words, I've got conscience-stricken, too."

"Col." Butler was very calm as he said this. In fact, the boss is a man who seldom gets excited.

When the reporter suggested giving publicity to his remarkable statement on "stealing elections" from the Republicans he very promptly said:

"We're all right. Go ahead. I know what I am talking about, and every man in politics here knows the same thing; too."

"I knew this town was going to turn down the Democratic ticket this November, because the boys weren't out working," he said.

"The average voter—not politician—has no idea how valuable the 'boys' are on election day. And when the Democrats haven't got the 'boys' with them in St. Louis they can't win. That's all there is to it."

Butler's attention was called to the assertion of President Harry B. Hawes of the Jefferson Club that the treachery of "Col." Butler and his followers defeated the Democratic ticket.

"I don't know about that," said the "colonel" by way of comment.

"Harry says lots of things, and when he is in politics as long as I have been he will be wiser."

Could Have Cheated, Didn't Want To.

"But I think Harry knows, and knows well, why the Democratic ticket here was beaten. We had a some election, and outside of the Fourth ward, there weren't five hundred dishonest votes cast. The election judges weren't plucked."

"I know one thing: The Republicans didn't want any frauds committed to help them out. I'm not saying they couldn't get the boys who were sore to work for them. That wasn't it. Some of the Republicans said they didn't care to stuff the boxes because they didn't want to go to the penitentiary."

"My words a straight, honest vote was cast. I'm not saying that some of my friends didn't vote against the Democratic ticket. Oh, no. Who would blame them? It did after the way Harry Hawes acted."

"He says he gave the Butlers money to help carry the election, guess not. The Butlers never did, and never will. Harry Hawes for money. They don't need it."

"He says he gave the committee men \$500 to get them to turn him down. What did Harry do? He got the committee men on his side? He never called them together or allowed them to have any voice in the matter. He can't do himself. He wanted to make himself the champion, and now we see what's happened."

"Harry took the advice I first gave him when he got into politics, he would be much better off today."

"It's an old story, but I guess it will bear repeating. Just after Gov. Stephens pointed him to the presidency of the St. Louis police board, Harry sent for me. He

NEIS TAKES PRIZE FOR WRITING GERMAN PLAY.



KAISER LECTURES HIS COMMANDERS

Mistreatment of Soldiers Impairs the Army's Efficiency, He Tells Them.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Emperor William while swearing recruits at Potsdam two or three days ago, called the regimental commanders to him and made a speech on the frequent mistreatment of private soldiers. He ordered that each instance must be punished, added.

"I shall be pleased when the soldiers' charges against the army are silenced. It is only when soldiers are treated well that they will fulfill their duties faithfully and cheerfully."

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

LIBERTY BELL REACHES HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Liberty bell, the most famous relic of the Revolution, was today brought back to this city after a six months' absence. It had been one of the attractions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The train bearing the bell and its escort of city officials arrived here at 2 o'clock and was driven down the streets to Independence Hall, accompanied by an imposing military procession.

Mr. Neis has been over a year composing the play and submitted it to the committee in charge of the contest last May. The first prize was awarded to him yesterday and the play composed by Mr. Neis was selected as the best from ten submitted in the competition.

Mr. Neis is a playwright of considerable prominence in New York as well as in St. Louis, and in the last few years has had many of his plays staged in New York city.

He is a graduate of the School of Arts of Munich.

was then also president of the Jefferson Club.

"Colonel," he says, after I got seated in his richly carpeted office, "I've decided to ask you for political advice."

"I mean just this," he says, "Col. Bill Swift and I are best friends in St. Louis today. You are getting a little old, and I know you are not anxious to run things any longer. Now, I want to ask you what course I ought to pursue."

"Harry had me guessing, and so I asked him what he had in mind."

"Well, I finally got it into my head that he wanted to be a leader, as I say to him."

"Look here, Harry. I can give you my advice in a few words. Don't try to do too many things at once. Don't try to buy the city. You are holding two jobs now—one as president of the Jefferson Club, the other as president of the Police Board.

Says Folk Will

"Freeze" Hawes.

"To tell you the truth, I wouldn't give up my Police Board job. But let that Jefferson Club—honor go to somebody else. Get tools and make them do your work. It's always better to stand behind the curtain and pull the strings than come out on the stage when everybody can see you and where everyone can know what's going on."

"Get some close friend of yours to head the Jefferson Club. He will serve your political interests. Then you can go right ahead, organize in all directions, but keeping in mind that the other fellows must do the work."

"When the tools fail to operate, call them in, and have a talk. In that way, and that way only, can be the whole show."

"Now what did Harry say? When I got through talking he turns to me and says:

"'O, I see, colonel, you want me to take a back seat,' he said. 'But if you don't do as I suggest you'll take a back seat some day, and you won't go down easy, either. Then I'll be in trouble.'"

The "colonel" was asked how it was that Mr. Folk carried the city by such a tremendous little political legerdemain, and it went all right," he answered.

"But wait till I get up at Jefferson Club," he said. "You will see how the bunch is thrown."

"Joe Folk is not a fool, and I don't think he is a traitor. All the same, when Harry used to say about him when Harry wanted the Butlers to let the solid delegation for him from St. Louis to the Democratic state convention.

"It strikes me, as one of my boys said the other day, when Joe got lined up with the Butlers, that Harry Hawes and a lot of others that think they stand so high will get the frozen face."

"If they don't, then I'll admit Joe Folk is beyond me."

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS SETTLE

Employers Sign Agreement, and Question of Open Shop Is Left in Abeyance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The strike of the furniture teamsters came to an end to-night, the employers and drivers having an agreement. The men went on strike, because the employers had refused to sign an agreement with them. Then the employers agreed to give the men the right of the "open shop," was compromised, the teamsters agreeing to make no objection to the open shop. The men met all other things being satisfactory. The agreement signed this evening is for a period of eighteen months.

GREAT WALTZ LEADER.

Celebrated German and Exposition Orchestra Will Be at Tyrolean Alps Until Fair's Close.

Karl Komzak of Vienna, the greatest leader in the world of waltzes, marches and popular music, and the great Exposition orchestra of 100 pieces will be at the Tyrolean Alps until the close of the World's Fair.

This is Komzak's first appearance in America and probably his last. As the Fair opens he draws the reputation of this famous leader and his great Exposition band is drawing crowds of people to the Alps to hear music of the world.

"A trip by rail through the Alps" is one of the attractive features of the Alps. The remarkable memory of the conductor was tested by Joseph Wimberger of Berlin, from whom Emperor William of Germany had purchased two paintings within the past year.

The Passion Play of Oberammergau given in the church building is also popular.

A very popular panorama is to be shown in the Fair's great white wares and souvenirs of all kinds are to be had for the asking.

"I know one thing: The Republicans

didn't want any frauds committed to help them out. I'm not saying they couldn't get the boys who were sore to work for them. That wasn't it. Some of the Republicans

said they didn't care to stuff the boxes because they didn't want to go to the penitentiary."

"My words a straight, honest vote was cast. I'm not saying that some of my friends didn't vote against the Democratic ticket. Oh, no. Who would blame them? It did after the way Harry Hawes acted."

"He says he gave the Butlers money to

help carry the election, guess not. The Butlers never did, and never will. Harry Hawes for money. They don't need it."

"He says he gave the committee men \$500 to get them to turn him down. What did Harry do? He got the committee men on his side? He never called them together or allowed them to have any voice in the matter. He can't do himself. He wanted to make himself the champion, and now we see what's happened."

"Harry took the advice I first gave him when he got into politics, he would be much better off today."

"It's an old story, but I guess it will bear repeating. Just after Gov. Stephens

pointed him to the presidency of the St.

Louis police board, Harry sent for me. He

GOV. DOCKERY'S GREATEST FUNCTION

Mayor Wells and Other St. Louisans and Officials Attend Most Elaborate Dinner of This Administration.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Gov. Dockery, today, gave a state dinner at the executive mansion to about thirty persons which is said to have been the most elaborate dinner served in the mansion during the present administration. Among those present were the following:

Mayor and Mrs. Rolla Wells,

J. M. Selbert and wife,

Harry B. Hawes and wife,

J. G. Parkhill and wife, St. Joseph Senator W. J. Stone and Mrs. Stone,

State Auditor A. O. Allen and Mrs. Allen,

State Treasurer William M. Williams,

Supreme Court Reporter Perry S. Hader and Mrs. Hader,

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawson Price,

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Stephens,

Miss Mabelle Stone.

Buy the World's Fair

Or at least read the offerings from the great Exposition in the Post-Dispatch "For Sale" Columns today.

SILVER DOLLAR WEDDING SHOWER FOR HERWIGS.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herwig were hosts last night at a "silver dollar wedding shower" given in celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The "shower" was held at Wrausmann's hall, Warne and Kosuth avenues, and many guests were present.

Parcels Post to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Postmaster General Wynne and Baron Monclar, the Belgian minister, to-day signed a parcels post convention between the United States and Belgium. The treaty will go into effect Feb. 1, 1905.

LIEUT. GRANT IS PARTY TO SCANDAL

Fellow Officer and Wife Separated on Shipboard and U. S. Grant, Third, Escorted the Lady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Allan J. Greer of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and wife furnish the latest army sensation. They quarreled and separated while coming to the Philippines. Owing to a sudden change for the worse, Dr. Brock, who is attending her, forbade an interview with the Post-Dispatch correspondent today. The patient, unable to articulate clearly, is almost blind. Her husband has left here for his new post of duty at Fort Snelling.

Lieut. U. S. Grant of the engineer corps

escorted Mrs. Greer from the ship to the California Hotel, where she is staying.

Grant, who registered himself at the Palace as "S. Grant III," is the son of Gen.

Both Lieut. and Mrs. Greer admitted

that they had quarreled and expect to be divorced.

The husband refused to discuss the

quarrel.

Both Lieut. and Mrs. Greer are my

friends," said Grant tonight. "I know

nothing concerning the nature of their

quarrel.

What little attention I have

shown the lady is what any gentleman

should show without being criticised."

MISS CALDWELL SERIOUSLY ILL

Famous Young Woman Who Renounced Catholicism Is Suffering From Paralysis.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

MARY CALDWELL (Miss Mary Greer Greer) is seriously ill of paralysis. Owing to a sudden change for the worse, Dr. Brock, who is attending her,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE WORLD OF SPORT

ARKANSAS EASY FOR ST. LOUIS

Blue and White Ran Up a Tremendous Score on the Southern Football Players.

ONE-SIDED SCORE OF 51 TO 0

Arkansas Weakened in the Last Half and St. Louis Team Scored as It Pleased.

St. Louis University proved the soundness of early predictions on the game by defeating Arkansas University in decisive fashion Saturday afternoon at Sportman's Park by a score of 51 to 0.

After displaying a sturdy defense in the first half, during which St. Louis scored only 11 points, Arkansas weakened before the fierce and concerted onslaught of the St. Louis offense and touchdowns were made with clock-like regularity. In fact, the second half resolved into a ceaseless procession to touchdowns, first one and then another Blue and White warrior carrying the ball across the Arkansas line.

The teams were almost equally weighted, the advantage, if any, being slightly in favor of the local squad. It did not weight, however, that won for Delaney's men. The St. Louis team exhibited the best offensive play they have shown this season.

Interference that was like a barbed-wire fence in its effectiveness, protected the man with the ball at all times, and runs of from ten to forty yards were of frequent occurrence. A quarterback run of 60 yards by Dan Dillon and a sprint of 70 yards by Kinney for touchdowns gave additional joy to the hearts of St. Louis rooters.

Arkansas played a plucky game and the team owes its defeat solely to the superior teamwork and inexorable offensive work of the St. Louis eleven. The visitors made their fight in the first half and it was unavailing. Throughout the rest of the game they played gamely and desperately, with the sole hope of keeping down the score.

Coach Delaney shifted his lineup considerably during the game, but this did not lessen the effectiveness of his team's work.

Irvin, King, Howell, Kinney, and Griffin all had their chances in the half-field and each proved a reliable ground-gainer.

St. Louis, Campbell, on the tackle back play, was the same human plow he proved to be in the Misouri game. Whenever this blue and white team struck and then hurried at the Arkansas line something always gave way—it was Arkansas.

Dan Dillon played a clever game at quarterback, outwitting one of the best of holding in the interference, but his work was faultless. He pulled off a couple of nice quarterback runs. His two attempts at drop kicks were failures by narrow margins.

Arkansas displayed a loose defense that only served to give the St. Louis team the St. Louis runners. From the guards to the extremities, the line was weak. Culwell at center more than held his own with Capt. Linsay, while Chisholm and Oney were impregnable to the Blue and White attack.

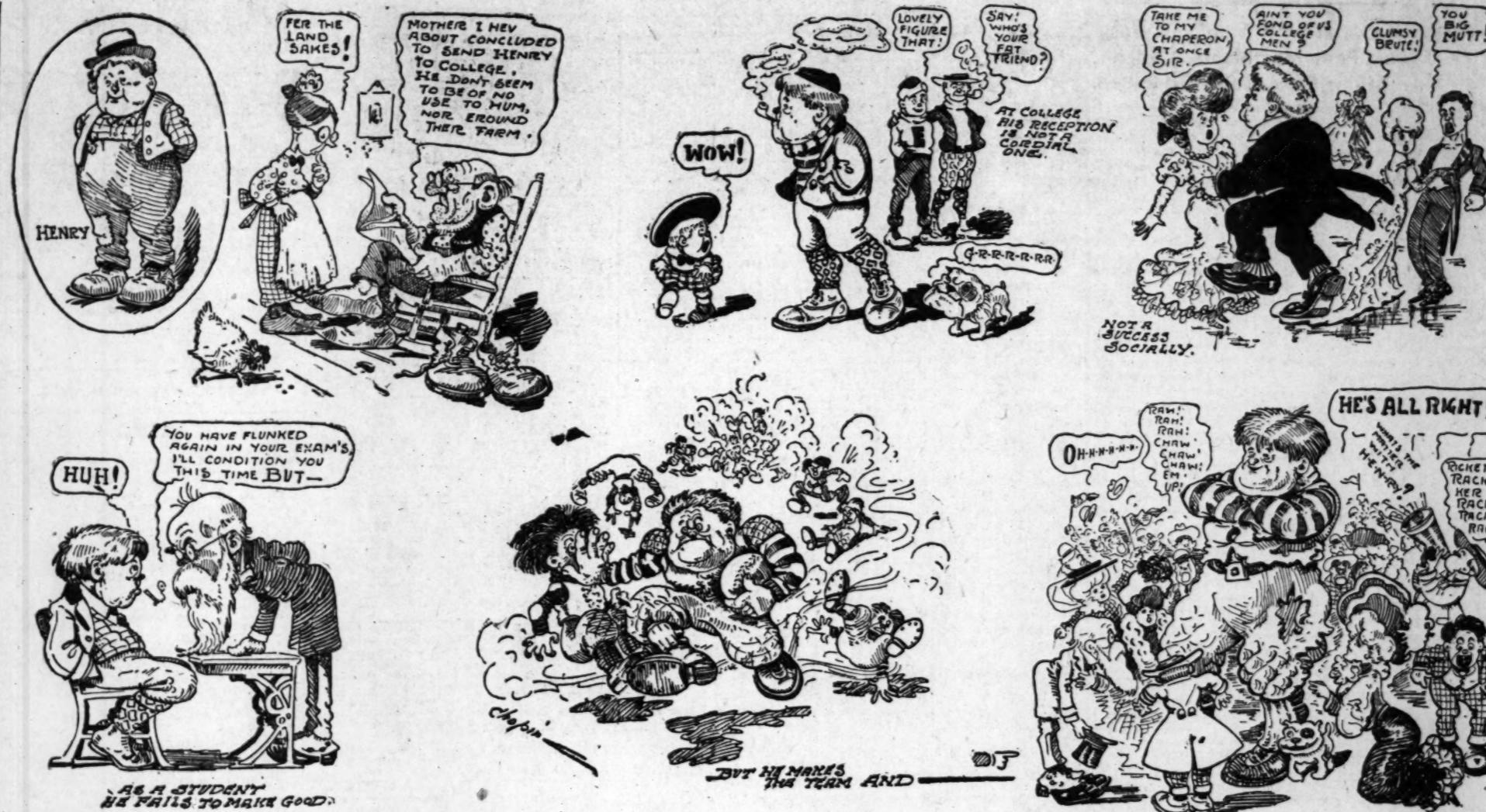
It was around left end and between his end and tackles that Dillon directed his artillery, and the husky tackles, Campbell and Reber, generally had the door open when they wanted it.

On end runs the St. Louis runner was usually surrounded by from three to five men and the interference seldom held him until the scrimmage was safely passed.

On right end and Moore at fullback, short and defensive, the Blue and White Arkansas. Fosen often stopped the St. Louis men by neat tackles behind the line. Moore who did the punting for his team, easily had the best of it, and his punts were backed up the line well on the defensive.

The game was marred at times by slugging, several one-round bouts being pulled off before the officials interfered. Both

"Henry Had a Lot of Failings, but They Forgot Them All"



FIVE STARTED, TWO FINISHED

Three Horses Fall Down in the
Chevy Chase Steeplechase at
the Bennington Track.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 19.—Perfect weather, an excellent card, the largest and most fashionable crowd of the meeting and a track lightning fast were the conditions at Bennington today. Weather and track conditions were ideal for the sport and attendance was flattering, while 11 books did a good business in the ring. Two favorites, a second choice and three outsiders got the money, the finishers as a rule being exciting and the fields large. Summary:

First race, selling seven furlongs, Columbia competing. Lady Jocelyn 106 (Shaw), 9 to 1, second; Mrs. Burns 100 (Minimina), 9 to 10, second; Mr. Ward 102 (Seder), 20 to 1, third; Mrs. Hodge 105 (Lanzen), 13 to 5, third.

Second race, one and a quarter miles—Reverie, Nelle Forest, Cottage a Mile, Cabin Boy and Show Girl 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Third race, one and a half miles—Lord Advocate, Rightrule, Nelle Forest, Madam Satan, Pat Dunphy, Liza Albertine and Liza.

Fourth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Twelfth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Thirteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fourteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Fifteenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Sixth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Seventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eighth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Ninth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Tenth race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

Eleventh race, one and a half miles—Imperialist, 157 (Belt), 8 to 1, first; Mrs. Burns 100 (Shaw), 128-2-4.

STIRRING FOOTBALL BATTLES IN THE EAST AND WEST

YALE EARNED VICTORY BY A 12-0 SCORE, BUT HARVARD SHOWED WELL

Giants in Blue Demonstrated Their Superiority by Scoring Three Touchdowns in Bewildering Plays That at Times Were Spectacular.

BY JOHN SPURGEON.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Behind them a gleaming sky turned glorious crimson by the setting sun in front of them a great wall of blue made pale by the shimmering light of an early-rising moon, 2000 students and their friends stood with bared heads and sang "Fair Harvard." It mattered not to them that Yale had dragged the crimson colors of "Fair Harvard" in the dust by a score of 12 to 0.

Their hearts were true, and choking back the despair which came with defeat, they only sang the louder and waved aloft the crimson pennants in brave defiance of the swooning whirl of blue which fairly swamped the opposite stand.

Down in the field, on which the football warriors of the two universities had done battle a few moments before, a remarkable scene was being enacted. The last call of the referee's whistle had not died away before 5000 spectators charged full tilt upon the turf and started the famous "run around." It was as if some huge animal of a prehistoric age had suddenly

descended upon the onlookers of the Ells and Harvard.

Yale was smashing through Harvard's men, tossing them aside with ease, and the Yale stand rang with the famous "Hoyt" cheer as they began to see an easy victory.

Randall stopped Hoyt for two yards and then Capt. Hogan took the ball and ran 25 yards to the 10-yard line. The Harvard men and looked to have a chance to go along for a touchdown, but Hogan had broken through from behind like a madman and had nailed him before he got ten yards.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hoopers made five yards through Harvard's left end, and when he was thrown he dropped the ball. Mills grabbed it and ran 25 yards to the 10-yard line.

Hoopers made five yards through White and Parker, and on the next formation a dispute arose over alleged offside play and the ball was ruled to have been fumbled.

Hogan made four yards through the middle and Mills added to the score.

Harvard could do nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Harvard could do nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

Hogan had done nothing with the ball and Mills kicked a 35-yard field goal.

<p

THANKSGIVING SPECIALS

IN A SPIRIT OF DEEPEST GRATITUDE for the phenomenal business this progressive establishment has enjoyed this year—and in appreciation of your loyal support and continued approval of our methods—Famous has arranged these inimitable Thanksgiving Specials to prevail on Monday only. It's a fitting way to demonstrate our thorough thankfulness for your co-operation.

"TOYLAND" Is Ready

All the new and clever wooden, papier-mache, iron and mechanical toys known to the Toy world are now on exhibition in "Toyland," located in our Basement.

Women's Neckwear

Beautiful Stocks, Tab Collars, Button-hole Collars, point gauze and Plauen lace collars—made of the newest materials, in the noblest designs to be worn this winter—50c is what they'd cost you elsewhere. As a Thanksgiving special from our Neckwear section, Monday at Famous, choice for.....

23c



...WE GIVE EAGLE TRADING STAMPS....

Girls' 75c Tams 38c

A Thanksgiving special from the newest Camel's Hair Tam O'Shanters, with the large square or round band to pull over ears—white, blue, brown, black, etc.—an attractive fancy pattern—75c values—Monday at Famous, special for.....

38c

Boys' 75c Caps 48c

The pull-over style—auto, gold snap cap, Norfolk, and brilliant blues, browns, grays and fancy mixtures to match the new suitings and overcoatings—48c values—Monday at Famous.....

48c

Infants' and Children's Caps

The proper weight and styles for winter service—at these special Thanksgiving prices Monday:

39c SILK CAPS, 25c
White China Silk—embroidered in silk, lace ruching, silk strings—39c values—Monday, special at.....

25c

75c CAPS FOR 59c
White Bear Skin—plain, round style, with silk cord and lace around the face—75c values—useful—Monday, special at.....

59c

\$1.00 VELVET CAPS, 60c
Crushed Velvet—round shape—close fitting—lace ruching—silk ties—cardinal, navy and brown—Monday, special at.....

60c

\$2.25 POKE BONNETS, \$1.50
Of silk, with shirred velvet crown—trimmed with beaver and beads—all colors—regular \$2.25 Bonnets—Monday, special at.....

1.50

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

The correct weight for winter service—dependable qualities, at prices Monday that average fully a fourth less than equal grades can be purchased elsewhere.

50c and 75c Garments, 39c

Women's Vests and Pants—In wool and silk ribbed—cotton—extra—gray and white—size 4 to 6—also extra sizes—worth 50c and 75c—

Women's Union Suits—gray, white and ecru—ribbed—fleece-lined—button down front and across chest—worth 75c—

Men's and Children's Union Suits—In cord and silver color—button down front and drop back—worth 50c and 75c—

Women's Ribbed Vests and Tights—In white and ecru—fleece—worth 75c—Monday at Famous, choice, per garment.....

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Garments, 60c

Women's Vests and Pants—In wool and cotton—cotton—extra—gray and white—elegantly trimmed—perfect fitting—regular \$1.00 value—

Women's Vests and Pants—In wool and wool mixed—jersey ribbed—white and white—worth 50c—

Women's Silk and Cotton Vests—jersey ribbed—in plain white—worth 50c—

Women's Silk and Little Thread Vests—Silk—trimmings—extra—pink, blue and white—imported to sell at \$1.50—Monday at Famous, per garment.....

Women's All-Week One-piece Suit—In plain black—cotton—extra—gray and white—high spiced heel—a grade above—worth \$2.50 per garment—Monday Special for \$1.48

39c

69c

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS

\$1.25 Quality, Monday 59c Yard.

54-inch all-wool Camel's Hair Flake Suitings, in the new shades of blue, brown, green, gray and wine—a fabric that is excellently woven and will outlast the service you intend to give it—an actual \$1.25 quality—a fortunate purchase enables us to offer it to you, Monday, at the very low price of yard.....

59c

\$10.00 Buys the Finest Pattern Hat in the House

A Special Thanksgiving Offering for Monday Only in our Millinery Section—

\$10

Gives you choice of the finest Imported Trimmed Hats in the house—Hats that were formerly marked \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, and \$25. About forty-five stunning creations in the lot, every one in perfect condition. Remember, this offering is good on Monday only, and you'd better come early for best choice.

5.00 SILK VELVET HATS, \$2.95

More of those excellent Hats that hurriedly disappear whenever we place them on sale—only one hundred could be secured for Monday's selling—strictly hand-made, of highest quality silk velvet—dresy shapes, with the new high crowns—two of this season's cleverest shapes—each Hat silk lined—all these Hats require a feather or flower for trimming—all colors—\$5 values—Monday, while they last, choice for.....

2.95

\$3.50 Ostrich Plumes, \$1.39

Famous bought the entire stock of St. Louis' largest wholesalers of Ostrich Plumes, \$1.39 on the dollar. These goods are all in perfect condition—so shiny as to look feathers among them. The Ostrich Plumes, 17 inches long—the sort that have that rich, glossy luster, heavy, hard fiber fibers and thick. Ostrich Plumes are the most popular feathers in the world—the brown or greenish blacks usually found in cheap stock—\$3.50 is their real worth—Monday, at Famous, choice for.....

1.39

BUY WAISTS MONDAY

At Famous if you're looking for some Waist values of exceptional character. These:

Women's \$3.50 Waists for \$1.95

That's value-giving in its fullest sense—made of beautiful Nun's Veiling and Brilliantine—excellent quality—full plaited front nobby stock collar—the new sleeve effect—pearl buttons down front—correctly tailored and perfect fitting—browns, blues, reds, white and black—absolutely worth \$3.50—Monday at Famous, special for.....

1.95

Women's \$6.00 Waists for \$3.95
Fashionable Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists—in the full plaited fronts—the new shaped sleeves—neat stock collar—brown, blue and black—fully a dozen effective styles to choose from—regular \$6.00 values—Monday at Famous, special for.....

3.95

\$1.75 Flannel Waists, 89c
Stylish Waists—made of dainty striped and figured light-weight washable flannel—fast colors—full tucked front—neat stock collar—full sleeve—waists well worth \$1.75—Monday only, while forty dozen last, special for.....

89c

Children's \$6.00 Coals, \$3.95
Made of heavy weight Zibeline, wide shoulder cape, trimmed with brass buttons and braids—fancy reds, blues and greens—ages 6 to 14—regular \$6 values—Monday, special for.....

3.95

Domestics and Flannels

Fabrics of quality and reliance at prices that you'll agree mean the most liberal values that have been presented in many weeks—

10c Bleached Muslin—Yard—white—soft—finish—free from dressing—equal to Lonsdale, Fruit and other good brands—limit 10 yards to customer—Monday, yard.....

62c

15c Short Lengths Good Heavy Unbleached Muslin—20 inches wide tomorrow, yard.....

3c

15c Serge-Finale Sateen—Popular pattern on light and dark colors—suitable for school dresses, house wear, etc.—Monday, yard.....

10c

20c Imported Printed French Flannels—Good style—many Persian patterns—long and short lengths—Monday, yard.....

42c

20c Unbleached Twill Back Canton Flannel—27 inches—soft—white nap—and 36—Shaker Flannel, slightly imperfect—Monday, yard.....

5c

35c Dress Flannel—This season's noblest pattern—both light and dark—various 65c qualities—full pieces—Monday, yard.....

4c

35c Short Color Prints—Indigo blue and light and dark—various 65c qualities—full pieces—Monday, yard.....

4c

35c 10c 12c Unbleached Shaker Flannel—Suits, short lengths 6c, to 15 yards—tomorrow, yard.....

25c

35c German Skirting Flannel—Cotton style, in grays and red only—well worth 25c—tomorrow, yard.....

25c

NEGLIGEE GARMENTS

Comfortable and slightly Dressing Sacs and Lounging Robes—especially reduced for Monday at Famous.

79c DRESSING SACQUES 59c
Of German Pannlette—with tight lining—high neck—turn-over collar—full sleeves with cuffs—a splendid 79c value—Monday special for.....

59c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 89c
Of elegant quality eiderton—roll collar—black—apple trim—hand-crochet edge—ribbon ties—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

89c

\$1.50 LONG KIMONAS 98c
Extra length of heavy fleeced flannel—fancy figured patterns—lapels and edges faced with plain material to match—regular \$1.50 value—Monday special for.....

98c

\$2.98 CREPE KIMONAS \$1.98
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$2.98 value—Monday at Famous.....

1.98

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

98c

59c DRESSING SACQUES 98c
Heavy quality crepe cloth—in cardinal, blue, pink and lavender—neatly finished with Persian border—shirred yoke—cut very full—regular \$1.25 value—Monday special for.....

Porters and Partners

And all sorts of workers are wanted by people whose advertisements are printed in today's classified pages.
The Post-Dispatch printed 2000 more "Help Wanted" ads during October than any other St. Louis newspaper.

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL SECTION.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

PAGES 1-10B

GOSSIP THAT INTERESTS EUROPE, CABLED TO THE POST-DISPATCH

WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE MENACING LONDON HOMES

FIELD CLUB'S FAILURE RESULTS IN BIG SCANDAL

Serious-Minded Members of Sex Denounces Such Institutions as Useless and Extravagant, If Not Immoral.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.—The failure of the Ladies' Field Club, which was inaugurated about a year ago with great eclat and a list of members including several duchesses, countesses and other members of the aristocracy, to the number of 500 has brought out some startling revelations in regard to the management of the women's clubs in London.

The secretary and the manager generally owned a sufficient number of shares to dominate the whole thing, and they watered the stock and expended the income with a bare-faced audacity that would have abashed even a Whitaker Wright. It has debts of \$20,000.

The Ladies' Field Club was modestly equipped compared with the Empress Club, the New Atheneum and the Ladies' Army and Navy Club, and the latter was built chiefly for a pretty palm garden and a gymnasium.

But it is not that many of the great names on its list of membership were secured through presents of shares of stock, as has been the custom in financing questionable enterprises in the city.

It is only about a year since the exclusive Sandringham Club in Dover street temporarily closed its doors under much the same conditions, and it is understood that several others of the women's clubs will have to do the same thing unless the management is changed.

Serious-minded women like Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Aberdeen and the Duchess of Sutherland, who are among the most progressive women in England, have never countenanced the women's clubs. They have considered them from the first as useless and extravagant and, moreover, a menace to the nation's home life and very often a direct source of immorality.

According to the social code of London, which makes a club sacred from gossip, a woman can pass hours at her club with men whom she would not dare to receive so frequently at her home, and she can, while ostensibly staying with friends out of town, be sleeping at her club and passing her evenings in clandestine meetings. Most of the women's clubs have smoking rooms, where women smoke cigarettes with the greatest freedom, and in some of them rooms are set aside where bridge is played all day and far into the night.

The fashionable English women's club life has been severely censured in the divorce court several times, but evidence of intrigues carried on in the clubs has always been difficult to obtain in divorce proceedings, because the members would not testify against one another, and the utmost care has been taken to get servants who could be trusted. Thus the surface of affairs has been kept comparatively smooth, but there is a large and increasing element that is steadfastly opposed to the women's clubs.

ELEANOR ROBSON PAYS THE PENALTY OF FAME

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Miss Eleanor Robson, whose remarkable success in "Merely Mary Ann" at the Duke of York's Theater, continues unabated, is suffering the pains as well as enjoying the pleasures of popularity. Every mail brings her scores of postal cards, photographs and sheets of music—the "Kiss Me Good-night, Dear Love" song, with requests for her autograph, and she has compiled until she has contracted a really severe attack of "writer's cramp."

At every performance now, evenings as well as matinees, a crowd waits at the stage door to see her depart, and, if she dines in a public restaurant, women gather in groups and stare at her, and to make audible comments upon her appearance. The solicitors of alms, too, have found her out, and every evening alleged broken-down actors or writers send in requests to her for small "temporary loans." These requests, her friends have prevailed upon her to refuse.

MRS. SPOFFORD BETTER BUT HER RECOVERY IS SLOW

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Charles T. C. A. Spofford, Mrs. Spofford's partner, has suffered much anxiety for the last three months, as his wife has undergone two serious operations for phlebitis in a private nursing home. The trouble arose through Mrs. Spofford getting a nasty knock on the knee when stepping out of her carriage six months ago. The operation taxed her strength severely, and her recovery is slow. However, she can now walk with the aid of a stick.

ESPIONAGE IN FRENCH ARMY AROUSES NATION

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Nov. 12.—The question of secret espionage of army officers concerning their political and religious opinions and the making of advancement depending thereon, is engaging the attention of the press and chambers, where exciting debates occur. It is asserted that the same system is applied in the navy, and there will be an investigation.



TRIES HIS MILK POWDER ON BABY

James Hatmaker, Thus Proves It a Success Before Launching It on Market.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.—James R. Hatmaker, who married the divorced wife of Capt. Delamar and was for many years secretary of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is now living at 25 Rue de la Faissanderie, Paris.

He has started Frenchmen equally with his energy and with his capacity for launching inventions. Mr. Hatmaker never buys an interest in a patent, but always acquires it outright. He has many today, but has put all aside for what he thinks will revolutionize the commercial world. This is nothing less than a process for producing milk in powdered form.

Mr. Hatmaker tells the Post-Dispatch correspondent that the possibilities are limitless, replacing condensed milk in all chocolate factories, for instance. Thousands of tablets have been ordered by the German Emperor, and large quantities are being sent for the use of the troops in Manchuria. He calls attention to the fact, which he says is not realized in America, that the milk industry is really greater than the steel; the steel industry represents \$570,000,000, while that of milk exceeds \$600,000,000.

Mr. Hatmaker has been married two years, and the Hatmaker baby is the best exponent of the quality of the dried milk, having never received any other. Doctors have been watching its growth with interest.

Mr. Hatmaker's method of disposing of his patents is to sell to individuals, refusing to give rights to any monopoly or company, and he simply takes a percentage reckoned on the gross production. Purchasers of his patent rights are forced to establish individual plants and the walls of Mr. Hatmaker's library are covered with maps, studded with pins, indicating the situations of the factories after the fashion of Napoleon keeping track of his army corps.

Already Mr. Hatmaker's map covers almost the whole continent.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE PETS TINY PRETENDER

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

MUNICH, Nov. 12.—When the Crown Prince of Germany was staying here recently he became deeply attached to little Prince Luitpold, great-grandson of the aged regent of Bavaria, and daughter of the lovely Princess Rupert, who might one day be Queen of England if things were not as they are.

Prince Luitpold is the eldest son of Prince Louis and the Archduchess Maria-Theresa of Austria-Este, a scion of the Stuarts of England, who is called the Legitimists of Great Britain "Queen Mary IV."

Princess Rupert is much beloved by everyone for her democratic ways and the genuineness of her hospitality. Her father will some day be King of Bavaria, and the Crown Prince's little friend will, if he lives, succeed to the throne.

HARAKARI IS SPEEDING TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.—La Patrie, remarking that Japanese harakari is becoming contagious, reports that Col. Dawoukosi of a regiment of chasseurs in Warsaw, who was commissioned to mobilize the reservists in the districts of Lorraine, made himself personally responsible for the return of certain reservists to their homes to settle the private affairs. None arriving at the hour fixed, he had his orderly load his pistol and then blew out his brains. Two hours later, when the reservists arrived and the following day the notification of the colonel's promotion arrived,

RARE GIFTS FOR ENGLAND'S KING

Among Birthday Presents Was Grandson's Book on How Leopards Change Spots.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Among the numerous birthday presents received by King Edward, none interested or amused him more than a little book from Prince Eddie of Wales, his future successor. It appears that the King, on a recent occasion, was unable to inform Eddie how the leopard gets its spots and in the book was a puzzle which explained all about it.

The Prince of Wales' second son presented his grandfather with a perfect mechanical torpedo boat. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, gave him a beautiful cigar casket formed of alternate lines of pink and green enamel separated by rows of brilliants, with the royal crown and cipher in the center in high relief, and full of the King's favorite cigars. Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who was one of the Sandringham house party, gave him a diamond and ruby belt push for his writing table, but Mrs. George Kepell's present was probably the most novel of all. It was a beautiful little gold box, studded with jewels and containing a clock of marvelous workmanship out of which every hour springs a dainty humming bird which for one minute pours forth a flood of melody. It is a copy of a famous Eighteenth century trifle. Countess Torby sent a pair of long leather motoring gloves lined with the finest Russian sable and specially made for him in Moscow.

CITY COUNCILLOR HELD ON OLD BRIGAND CHARGE

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

BUCHAREST, Nov. 19.—A great stir has been caused at Calarissi by the arrest of a man named Jean Oiteanu as a brigand. He has been established there as a carpenter for 15 years and by his industry and honesty had so won his fellow-citizens that lately they chose him as a city councilor. A police passing through Calarissi by chance recognized Oiteanu as a brigand named Ellis Corben, who, in 1884, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. Corben was arrested. The judge who tried him for brigandage had also recognized him, and, despite his effort to lead an honest life, he will be returned to prison, to end his days there, unless he escapes again.

SANTOS AGAIN WOOGING RICH MISS SPRECKELS

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The rumor is again prevalent that Santos-Dumont aspires to the hand and heart of the rich Miss Spreckels of California.

SANCI DIAMOND OWNED BY ASTOR

It Is One of World's Most Famous Gems and Valued at \$500,000.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Few people know that William Waldorf Astor, besides owning some million pounds worth of jewelry, is the possessor of the great Sanci diamond, one of the most celebrated in the world. The face was new to many on the wedding day of his daughter, for among the wealth of gems on the jewel tablet lay the monster brilliant. It is part of the marvellous collection Mr. Astor originally presented to his late wife. She wore it seldom and for years. It has been hidden away in a safe at Carlton house terrace.

The Sanci diamond is said to equal in value and size such priceless stones as the Regent and Kohinoor, and is almost as large and correspondingly valuable as the celebrated Kohinoor. It has had many vicissitudes, having been lost, found and lost again till at last it came into the possession of Mr. Astor, who made sure of its safety.

Its history is as romantic as that of the famous ruby which blazed in the helmet of the Black Prince at Agincourt, and which shone for years among the crown jewels at the coronation. It belonged to Charles the Bold and was purchased by Sir Jeejee Berry, the millionaire Parsee, from Prince Demidoff in 1865 for \$220,000. It is estimated that it is now worth \$500,000.

LONDON ALDERMAN SAYS CHICAGO SHOULD BE HIS

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Alderman D. H. Redhead, mayor of Peterborough, claims that, if he had his rights he would be owner of the city of Chicago. In 1824 his parents, then a newly-married couple, went out to an uncle who owned a tract of land in Illinois upon which the city was afterwards built. When they arrived they found the uncle dead. They were his only relatives and they claimed the property, but as he left no will and a tedious process of law faced them, they had to go to New Orleans and the husband died there. Seeing no chance of obtaining their rights, the wife returned home to Peterborough with her two little children.

FRENCHMEN GAMBLING IN WALL STREET SECURITIES

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Wall Street activity is attracting the attention of French investors, many of whom prefer the possibilities of big profits, even entailing risk to the 3 per cent government securities of France, but they make their purchases through London brokers.

MORGAN'S NEW QUAIL GROUND TRULY REGAL

SIX-MILE-BOTTOM IS BEST PARTRIDGE PRESERVE

King Edward Has Had Fine Sport in Its Splendidly Stocked Preserve.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
NEW MARKET, Nov. 19.—The estate at Six-Mile-Bottom, near here, which J. Pierpont Morgan has leased for five years, is regarded by many high authorities on sport as the best partridge ground in all England, and has been in recent years more closely associated with royalty than almost any other sporting property in the country. For almost a generation the shooting over the estate was leased by the late Duke of Cambridge from W. H. Hall who died last spring within a few weeks of the duke's decease.

King Edward was almost as much attached to Six-Mile-Bottom as his august relative, and frequently shot over the estate, both before and after his accession to the throne, while the present Prince of Wales and other members of the royal house have also shot there on many occasions.

Situated in the heart of a fine sporting country, Six-Mile-Bottom has always been famous for the shooting and coursing that it affords. It was a favorite resort of the Stuart Kings, who had a palace at Newmarket and were frequently in residence there.

Between 400 and 500 acres in extent, the estate lies within a wire fence and in possessing every possible advantage of soil, shelter and situation, forms a series of ideal partridge preserves. Hares, too, are exceedingly abundant, but pheasants are not reared and the few killed on the estate have been produced naturally.

After the death of the Duke of Cambridge the shooting was taken by Sir Adolphus Fitz-George, his son, whose tenancy expired at the end of October. King Edward has not shot at Six-Mile-Bottom the present season, but last year he visited the estate more than once. On Oct. 17 of last year the Saturday after the second October races at Newmarket the aged Duke, though too feeble himself to shoot, provided a capital day's sport for the King and several friends. In all, 404 head of game were killed in the day. This, though a good bag, was not up to the average for Six-Mile-Bottom. On another occasion last season the King and the Duke of Cumberland and party killed 340 birds alone in one day on this estate.

Definite information as to the rental which Mr. Morgan has agreed to pay is not forthcoming, but the shooting rights over a property of this description might be worth something in the neighborhood of 10 shillings an acre.

CHOATE'S BARGAIN IN RARE BOOKCASE

Owner Wouldn't Have Taken \$25,000 for It But He Got It for \$45.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Choate, whose passing for sport (which he caught late in life) remains unabated, has now developed a fresh avenue for his enthusiasm and has become a lover of antique furniture and curios of all sorts. He is especially proud of the set of splendid old Chippendale bookcases which line the walls of his room at the Embassy.

A few years back, when the ambassador first dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, he saw a magnificent rosewood and diamond-paneled bookcase, which he realized at once would complete his set. Sitting at the table where half the crowned heads of Europe was and is the honored emblem of gentleness, force, intelligence, fidelity and chastity; it carries the secret of the invisible, its virtue hidden, and, when its spirit departs, its body reposes in a cemetery dedicated to it. The carvings and the ruby are sources of force and flame and add virtue to the amulet of the elephant.

Mr. Choate possesses a ruby which was the eye of a famous saint whom the Indian fakirs worshipped. This ruby works wonders. Thus a charming young actress, about to make her debut, was seized with terrible stage fright recently and hastened to madame. She slipped her ruby over the actress' finger. Its mere contact brought certain success to her, and from that day her fame has continued to grow. Mme. Thebes explains that the Parsee believe that in the primal combat between the essences of good and evil, the good was wounded. The drops of blood crystallized in the earth's entrails, and, as rubies, are sparingly given to mortals to generate among them force and will.

"My dear sir," remarked the duke, "I would not part with that cabinet for 5000 guineas. It belonged at one time to Lord Byron, and then came into the possession of Lord Macaulay and I keep it sacred to the works of both, as you will see."

At the sale of the duke's effects by public auction, Mr. Choate, through a representative, purchased the bookcase for which, through ignorance of its history, there was very little bid, ending at a sum in the neighborhood of \$15.

AMERICAN WOMEN AREN'T SO INNOCENT IN PARIS

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The French papers, quoting cables from New York, are chattering over the statements in the American papers that Rejane "Amazzone" and "La Passerelle" at the Lyric Theater are too broad for American taste, and insist that American public prudity is inconsistent with the conduct of American women in Paris, where they permit themselves liberties that no conventional French woman would dream of.

Many young American married women do things in France that they would not dream of doing at home. The Parisian atmosphere seems to make them giddy. Many young Americans, under the guise of studying art, also do investigating that were better left to their male relatives, leastwise this is the view of the French editorial writers.

SHELL, 34 YEARS OLD, EXPLODES IN BERLIN

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A loaded shell, which is said to have been taken from one of the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-212 N. Broadway.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION

First TEN MONTHS 1904

SUNDAY
227,243

DAILY
149,642

20,000 MORE POST-DISPATCHES ARE SOLD IN ST. LOUIS EVERY DAY THAN THERE ARE HOMES IN THE CITY.

BIGGEST WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The Filipinos at the Fair must have felt gloomy when they saw Liberty Bell leaving.

The Kaiser eats large quantities of sausage, but he is acquainted with the sausage-maker.

Is it possible that we have never raised a 403-pound squash under the stars and stripes?

"At last!" exclaimed the Massachusetts Democrats when their shoemaker was elected governor.

THE MEN WHO MADE THE FAIR.

The prompt settlement of the government claim against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. for money loaned is one of the incidents which reflect credit upon the management and gratify the pride of St. Louisans.

In the minds of those who knew the drift of events there was never a doubt that the payments would be made as they fell due. But to silence carping critics and the false prophets of failure, the directors assumed responsibility for the debt and gave a note for \$1,000,000 to secure the final installments. This act of public spirit was assurance to the world that the Fair possessed a sound foundation of credit, and a notice that the enterprise would meet the most sanguine expectations.

The World's Fair was an undertaking of vast difficulty which required the highest kind of practical ability, animated by unflagging enthusiasm. And it is fitting that the men who shouldered the duty and carried it through to a successful conclusion should receive the award of popular applause and gratitude. The Fair has re-created St. Louis. Let the men who made the Fair have their proper place in public esteem.

In Texas a man of 80 years has just paid a debt contracted 47 years ago. Doubtless he will have to wait 47 years for his harp, but he will surely get it then.

PSYCHOCLOGICAL CIVILIZATION.

Among the preparations already completed for making the year 1905 memorable in high thought, is a "Psychological Year Book," elegantly printed with directions for living every day in the year on a "psychological plane."

When the reader opens it, he finds that "intense absorption of all good should be the chart for guidance."

This is undeniable psychologically. In the meantime the bills of the butcher-and-baker are to be paid. It will not do to get behind on the rent. The sidewalk must be kept in repair, and the children must be sent to school with their faces freshly washed.

Besides all this and much more, there will recur on every day from now to Jan. 1, as well as in the year 1905, the old familiar problem of actually playing the game in accordance with the rules under which all decent games are conducted.

Before the world is raised to a psychological plane in which all good will come by "intense absorption," these ancient questions must be met and dealt with on every day in the year.

In the sequel we will find that it is only from those who do meet them that there is hope of absorbing anything worth while through psychological or any other processes.

In all of which, however, there is no intention of denying that a psychological year book may be, in its own way, a boon to humanity.

The national character of the Exposition will be emphasized by a union celebration in Festival Hall in which the various denominations participate. And it is fitting that a solemn thanksgiving should be offered at the close of the Fair which has brought together the highest achievement of humanity for the instruction of mankind.

JUST HONESTY."

However erratic it may be in some things, the estimable Chicago Tribune has a grasp of the "Missouri idea," astonishing when exhibited by even the most comprehensive Chicago intellect.

When it defines it as "just honesty," we will not blush at the thought of any failure of the past to make such a definition permanently perfect as well as wholly comprehensive.

The whole future of the United States and of the world lies open and it can be controlled by those whose controlling idea is actually "just honesty."

Why may not that idea be validated as the hope of everything else we hope for? What good may not be expected, what evil is to be feared, when the controlling idea is actually "just honesty?"

It has been discovered that dirigible balloon to be really useful must be dirigible not for one golden moment only, but at all times.

OPium in CHINA.

Representatives of the International Reform Bureau called on Secretary Hay last week, asking his aid to procure the abrogation of the Anglo-Chinese treaty by which China permitted the importation of East Indian opium.

Sixty years ago the Chinese government sought to break up the opium trade, but the English interest was too strong for the barbarians. The East Indian opium dealers claimed the "protection" of the government and Great Britain went to war to compel the Chinese to buy. The stuff is now prepared under the supervision of the East Indian government, so that the Chinese purchaser is assured his dreams will be pure and wholesome. The producer has his profit, the India treasury its revenue and the Celestial consumer has his visions. It is an agreeable arrangement all around.

And yet not quite. The public opinion of the world grows restive when moral problems are presented. And

no government can ignore the indignant protest of the best character of the world.

Of course the United States Secretary of State can and should do nothing. As a representative of this nation it is "none of his business." But the English government would no doubt be glad to rid itself of the reproach, and the more publicity given it, like that afforded by the Reform Union's appeal, the more quickly will commercial and public interests be adapted to the requirements of plain right.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he died. On the whole, American ex-Presidents have been very useful citizens.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. Roosevelt would become president of Harvard after leaving the White House in 1909 the Philadelphia Record says: "With the exception of Mr. Cleveland ex-Presidents have been rather cumbersome public characters." What is meant by this adjective? Was John Quincy Adams a cumbersome character in the House of Representatives? Was Van Buren cumbersome when, a nice old gentleman, he walked the streets of New York beside his son John? Hayes raised chickens; Benjamin Harrison practiced law. Jefferson set up as sage and continued a living force until he

This Is the End of the World's Fair Special Theatrical Season

The Difference Between the Theater and Some Other Institutions at a World's Fair—Stars Twinkling Upon the Horizon—Belasco's Interesting Battle—Remarkable Cast of "The Two Orphans."

THE World's Fair theatrical season will end this week, and this will be the last month for it. It would be nice to say it had been seven months short, but that were impossible. Long is the word. The local efflorescence of the drama as an institution auxiliary to the World's Fair has been a great disappointment. It has been so far from our expectations of it. It has brought us no little out of the ordinary. It has come near to discouraging the local theater-goer altogether. It has made us all so expectant of the day when it shall end, and we had thought to mark it.

Strangely enough, the local theatrical season really begins just as the World's Fair ends. Viola Allen, LuLu Glaser, Mrs. Gilbert, Eleanor Robson, Richard Mansfield and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, all stars of the first magnitude, will follow each other at the Olympic in successive weeks, beginning next Monday night. At the Century Clara Morris and the all-star company playing "The Two Orphans," Willie Collier, "Babes in Toyland," Robert Edison, Edward Morgan, "The Virginians" and "Red Feather" will follow each other in successive weeks, beginning tomorrow night.

How barren a backward glance compared with a look ahead! If we had been without the Belasco production at the Imperial and occasional assistance at the Century, whither could we have turned to see the players who please us most?

The spectacles and the extravaganzas which have been incidental to the Fair were expected, and there is no thought of them in a consideration of what has been going on in the playhouses of St. Louis these last seven months.

But the wonder is that there should have been so little of anything else. The world put its best foot forward in many things at the Fair, but the art of acting made an astonishingly poor showing in this summing up of what the drama is doing today.

It would have seemed quite natural that while the world's great painters were exhibiting their works at the Fair, while the world's great thinkers were rubbing their brains together at the Fair, and while one nation was vying with another in making a showing in intellectual and material progress—wouldn't it, really, have seemed quite natural that we should have something like this sort from the drama? Would it have been strange had Bernhardi, Salvini, Irving, Tree, Wyndham, Novelli and stars of their magnitude played here during the Fair, and that Presidents always went to see him act? This was the subject of comment at a dinner the other evening, when Mansfield was asked to account for President Roosevelt's failure to come to see him act. "He doesn't have to," replied Mansfield. "He is a better actor than I am."

President Roosevelt has not been to see Richard Mansfield on any of his several appearances in Washington during the past three years. There existed a warm personal friendship between Mansfield and President Harrison, President Cleveland and President McKinley. The actor was a welcome guest at the White House and these Presidents always went to see him act. This was the subject of comment at a dinner the other evening, when Mansfield was asked to account for President Roosevelt's failure to come to see him act. "He doesn't have to," replied Mansfield. "He is a better actor than I am."

Isn't it rather inexplicable that throughout the period of the Fair the play should have been all but abandoned, and that the playhouses should have been almost a circus?

Belasco's battle with the theatrical syndicate waxes hotter. The intrepid David is no more afraid of Goliath now than he was in ancient time. What he will do to get his stars into St. Louis is awaited interestingly.

The name of the author of "Weather-beaten Benson" is withheld from the Century programs. Therefore it is interesting to know that Edward Kiddler, once writer of plays for Sol Smith Russell, is understood to have sent this drama of Oklahoma forth from his pen. G. had almost said fountain pen, but I recalled what a dry place it is. Seeing the play enables one to understand why Mr. Kiddler may not care to have his name put in the program as the author, but it does not explain why he is permitted to sidestep his responsibility in this fashion. The truth seems to come from Chicago, where it is said that when the manuscript was sent to Mr. Kendall it was so far from being a play of the sort that Mr. Kiddler had written for Sol Smith Russell that Mr. Kendall refused to accept it unless he should have the privilege of making it over to suit him. It is understood that he was permitted to do this and that "Weather-beaten Benson," as we see it today, is the joint work of Kiddler and Kendall. If the play as it stands today is an improvement upon what it was when the author sent it to the actor, it must have bored Kendall to read it.

This will be the last week of "Ben-Hur" at the Olympic, and the last week of the Kirby company at the Odeon. It will be the last week but one of "The Darling of the Gods." The Kirby company will disband next Saturday night. The "Ben-Hur" company will go on tour through the South and out to the Pacific slope. The Belasco company will also go out to the coast, going from here to Kansas City and thence to Denver.

It is a wonderful cast which comes to us this week in "The Two Orphans." Clara Morris we had thought retired from the stage and without interest in her literary work. James O'Neill we had with us last season in "Brigadier Gerard." Lewis James we also had with us last year in Shakespearean repertoire. Grace George was at the Century last season in "Pretty Peggy." Sarah Truax was also here last season as Edward Morgan's leading lady in "The Eternal City." Mrs. Le Moine, J. E. Dodson, James Lee Finney, Thomas Meighan, William Beach, Ella Proctor Otis and Bijou Fernandes, the other stars of the cast, have not recently visited us, and are not so easily remembered. The engagement begins at the Century tomorrow night.

J. Henry Berino is to leave the Blanche Bates company this season and go with Miss Carter in her new play, "Admiral Farragut." The ill-fated Sherman in "The Darling of the Gods" will be remembered of him most excellently, and the theater-goers of St. Louis will hope that he will not be so much remiss in his new role as he is in that which he is playing with Miss Bates.

The Choral-Symphony Society announces six concerts for the coming season, as follows: Dec. 25, Jan. 22, Feb. 27, March 13, April 3 and Easter Monday. The change from Thursday to Monday evening is made because the Odeon stock company will have all the other evenings in the week.

All the theaters will give Thanksgiving matinees. There will be one change of bill, and that will be at the Imperial, where for that afternoon Miss Bates will play "Madame Butterfly," preceded by the comedy, "My Aunt's Advice."

Some of the Chicago critics believe that

in "The Dictator," which Willie Collier is to play at the Century Theater next week, Belasco's Harrison Davis had produced a comedy which is giving Gus Thomas all he can do to look after his laurels as the premier comedy writer of America. Dicky insists upon coming up front, be it writing of stories or plays.

The art of David Belasco seems to render him unconquerable by the theatrical trust. Of course, there is no telling how soon this spirited fighter, like Mansfield and Hackett and many another promising opponent of the syndicate in the beginning, may link his fortunes with those of the foes; but so long as he is determined to keep fighting, his independence is pretty well assured. Belasco is the master producer of the American stage. So long as he can get a theater the trust is unable to down him, for his productions are so artistic and so much better than the average American stage production that the people will go to see them. There is an instance of this in New York this season. Many new plays have been produced, among them "The Music Master," in Belasco's theater, with David Warfield as the star. Theatrical business is not as good in New York as it might be, but, judging from what the critics say, it is as good as the plays. In this interesting state of affairs we find Belasco easily floating to the top of the heap, just as he has done it here in the World's Fair theatrical season. Now that the season has so far advanced that a comparative criticism may be made of the new shows in New York, there is an almost unanimous testimony by the critics that Belasco has the best of the argument. Norman Hapgood, the eminent dramatic critic of Collier's, concludes a review of the New York plays with these words:

"I am unwilling to close this first autumn impression of our drama without halting. David Warfield one of our finest actors, whose portrait in "The Music Master" is a masterpiece of beauty, true, sober originality and exquisite delicacy of touch."

President Roosevelt has not been to see Richard Mansfield on any of his several appearances in Washington during the past three years. There existed a warm personal friendship between Mansfield and President Harrison, President Cleveland and President McKinley. The actor was a welcome guest at the White House and these Presidents always went to see him act. This was the subject of comment at a dinner the other evening, when Mansfield was asked to account for President Roosevelt's failure to come to see him act. "He doesn't have to," replied Mansfield. "He is a better actor than I am."

Thirty years ago the company of players which A. M. Palmer gathered together for his production of "The Two Orphans" was generally regarded as being as well nigh perfect an organization as had, to that time, been got together. Most of them had youth on their side. The 30 years intervening have wrought many changes, and but five of the 12 principals of that famous cast are now alive; McKee Rankin, Kate Claxton, Kittie Blanchard, Ida Vernon, and Rose Eyttinge. Mr. Rankin is trying his hand at management, but he seldom if ever acts any more. Kate Claxton has practically retired from active life upon the stage. Kittie Blanchard appears only at rare intervals. Ida Vernon is playing grande dames, as old ladies are known in stageland, with some of Charles Froehling's companies, and Rose Eyttinge is introducing the young and budding talent in dramatic and stagecraft in California. The stage favorites of yesterday have been replaced by another and a younger generation. It is doubtful if any of the younger generation of theater-goers of today have the smallest idea as to who was Charles R. Thorne, and yet at the time of the production of "The Two Orphans" at the Union Square Theater he was generally regarded as one of the foremost leading men of his day, a virile actor and a very great favorite with the patrons of the playhouse. The original "Two Orphans" cast at the time of the Union Square Theater production included Charles R. Thorne, F. F. Mackay, McKee Rankin, John Parselle, Stewart Robson, W. J. Cogswell, Kate Claxton, Kittie Blanchard, Ida Vernon, Fanny Moret, Eddie Wilkerson, Rose Eyttinge and a number of other players.

The play at the time of its production at the Union Square Theater was probably as successful as any stage presentation New York had up to that time seen, for many weeks it played to the capacity of Mr. Palmer's playhouse. Even now it can be said to be one of the sanest melodramas that has ever been presented upon the American stage, even though the construction of melodramatic plays then and now differ very widely. After Mr. Palmer gave up "The Two Orphans" the play had a checkered career, although it has always been most successful from the "box office" standpoint. The lawsuits its presentation engendered were many, and it has probably been played in more theaters than any other play ever produced in the country, with possibly the single exception of "Uncle Tom." During these thirty years it has become theatrical custom every now and again to get together a company of players, recruited from the stellar ranks as far as possible and make a brief tour of the country in the last remaining at the end of the regular theatrical season. This time of year was chosen from the fact that only after the close of their year work it is possible to get the stars together. And so players have seen many combinations of stellar players, from the Barrett-Devonport-Bangs' company, which presented "Julius Caesar" in 1873 to the production of "Romeo and Juliet," which Charles Froehling made for Maude Adams, surrounding her with stellar support, about three years ago. Some of the most important "all-star" revivals were the two directed by Joseph Brooks—"The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell, Nat Goodwin, Francis Wilson, Joseph Holland and other well-known players, and that of "The Merchant of Venice," when Nat Goodwin played Shylock to the Portia of Maxine Elliott, the cast being made up of the best players possible to obtain. Leibler and company put out Otis Skinner, Mrs. Le Moine and Eleanor Robson "in a balcony." Mr. Booth was associated with Mrs. Medecks for a tour of the country. Mr. Jefferson, a few years since, played "The Rivals" on his own account, with

the life of Gen. Lew Wallace is so near its end that news of the distinguished

Original Union Square Cast.

Character. Original Cast.

Charles R. Thorne..... Chevalier de Vaudry..... James O'Neill
F. F. Mackay..... Pierre Froehling..... J. E. Dodson
McKee Rankin..... John Parselle..... Louis James
John Parselle..... Stuart Robson..... Wm. Beach
W. J. Cogswell..... Kate Claxton..... Jameson Lee Finley
Kittie Blanchard..... Margot de Frille..... Thomas McGehee
Ida Vernon..... Henrietta..... Grace George
Fanny Moret..... Sister Genevieve..... Clara Morris
Eddie Wilkerson..... Countess..... Mrs. Le Moine
Merle Wilkins..... La Frochard..... Eliza Proctor Otis
Rose Eyttinge..... Marlene..... Bijou Fernandez

With the one hundred and thirtieth performance of "The Darling of the Gods" at the Imperial Theater tonight, Miss Blanche Bates begins the last fortnight of her long St. Louis engagement. If there are any playgoers in this city who have neglected to attend the performances of "The Darling of the Gods" they should bear in mind that their opportunity is being quickly shortened.

Another special matinee will be given by Miss Bates next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock; it will consist of Belasco's one-act tragedy, "Madame Butterfly," and "My Aunt's Advice." "Madame Butterfly" has never been seen in St. Louis. It is a little thing, but there is said to be a wonderful amount of clever acting within it.

The play deals with a beautiful Japanese girl who falls in love with a United States naval officer. He reciprocates the affection, but does not consider it so seriously as the woman.

Ignorant of the American ideas of marriage, the Japanese girl considers herself the wife of the naval officer. When the play opens "Madame Butterfly" is waiting for the return of her lover, who is daily expected to arrive in the ship. A wealthy Japanese merchant, who is in love with Butterfly, calls to pay court to her, but she flippantly refuses to pay heed to his suit. He tells her her position is ridiculous, as she is not married, either according to American or Japanese customs, and her child will always be dishonored. Butterfly laughs at him, believing his words are inspired by jealousy, and she waits for the return of her American lover.

The Japanese merchant persuades the American consul to call on Butterfly and tell her the truth. When the consul tells her she is not the wife of the naval officer, he hurriedly tells her that she still refuses to accept the truth until the man she loves tells it to her with his own lips.

Finally, when Butterfly is in a doubt-

ful state of mind, awaiting the Lieutenant, the ship arrives to which he is attached. Suddenly regaining faith in him, she quickly makes preparations for a Japanese reception of her husband. The Lieutenant comes, and he comes with his wife—an American whom he has married during the trip to his own country. "Madame Butterfly" is stunned by the appearance of the wife and slipping away from him, she takes a dagger, which was worn by her soldier grandfather, and plunges it into her heart.

The life of Gen. Lew Wallace is so near its end that news of the distinguished

ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS—BUYER or NOT, SEE THE SHOW STORE

THE END AND THE EXODUS—BY CARTOONIST CHOPIN.



of Mr. Benares. Frequently the Spanish cavalier, in excitement, raises the iron aperture in the hide intended for his sword and stabs through the wrong place, prickling the skin of Benares, until now at the close of the season his shoulders are as scarred as the face of a Heidelberg student after his one hundredth battle. Again, the supers, who exhibit the dead alligator to the Mound Builder King as a plea for the cavalier's life, have occasionally a way of drooping the large reptile, instead of setting it gently down, which is, to say the least, a little Jarping to the man. Private life Benares is as gentle and as kind as was old dog Tray, proving that a man is not always influenced by his surroundings. He has a wife and six children, and probably leads the most domestic life lived by any member of Kiraly's company.

Like meeting an old-time friend who has laughed and cried with us will be the sensation of many who witness the performance of "Northern Lights" at the new Star Theater today. To those who have seen the play the plot is well remembered, the time being near the close of the last century and the scene laid around the last stand and massacre of the gallant Gen. George A. Custer. The characters are placed at Fort Terry, Mont. The two central figures are John Swiftwind, an educated Indian, and Wallace Gray, the son of the commander of the post. A doctor with too fond a love for experiments figures as a villainous, and his wife has many strong lines as the heroine.

Miss Bruce, a New York actress, will impersonate the sick wife, and Harry Sedley portrays the whisky-addled maniac, her husband.

Take as a whole, the play is a very ambitious effort for the cozy new theater on Jefferson and Washington avenues.

The laugh success of three of the leading German theaters, that of Berlin, Wiesbaden and Cologne, was "Platz den Frauen" ("Place for the Ladies"). It will be given its first American production at the Olympic Theater tonight by the German stock company, with every member of it in the cast, and Mr. Ferdinand Weil as stage manager. The action takes place in Paris, and it is a satirical comment on the woman lawyer, with women arrayed against men in a ludicrous combination.

The names which the author has given to his cast are funny enough to raise a laugh. There is a Cascader, a Madame de la Roche Taille, a Bouquet de Yta, a Fontigirard and a Moemli Bodard, to say nothing of a Caesarine, who figures as a chambermaid. Hans Loebel will enact the part of the turbulent Cascader, whose three daughters—Renee, Andre and Camille—will be enacted by Ulma von Hohenau, Eleanor von Varel and Louise Pfeilmann. Leona Berger has a brilliant part as Moemli Bodard, the laundress. In preparation for early production is "Heimat auf Probe," ("Marriage on Trial"), another fine comedy.

James J. Corbett, who has proven quite as graceful upon the stage as he was in the ring, comes to Havlin's Theater today for a week's run in "Izzy," a play written for an exhibition of the stock who conquered Sullivan. The supporting company includes Hal Davis and Inas Macaulay. Corbett comes here from Chicago, where the play has been having a big run. Heretofore we have seen the agile Californian at the Columbia, vaudeville having first claimed him after Fitzsimmons retired him from the game of give and take. He gave a monologue, and he was good at it—so good, in fact, that he has now been sent forth as a star on the Havlin circuit.

"Thou Shalt Not Kill," a melodrama, will be the attraction at the Crawford Theater this week, commencing with matinees today. It is by Frederick Schwartz, a Philadelphia man, who has done considerable theatrical work.

An interesting episode is connected with the play. While touring Russia, Mr. Schwartz was detained four days, waiting for a Trans-Siberian train. He took advantage of the time to visit Tolstoy, whose late wife, a prima donna, was predominating character.

Of course, Izzy is the head of the store, and as fun and music are the commodities he is offering, this act is devoted to that kind of entertainment. There are 20 musical and specialty numbers in all. The second half is called "Izzy's Dizzy Hotel," a summer resort where the air is "enjoy yourself," and the big company all work to that end.

Next Sunday matinee, "Paris by Night."

Decidedly the most strenuous role in the big cast of Kiraly's Louisiana is that played by the alligator. The huge amphibian, it will be remembered, wabbles from the everglades in search of prey in the second act of the spectacle and is stabbed to death while in the act of biting the pretty princess. The alligator is in reality a man, with an imitation of a man's features, and he is dressed in a costume of a man's features. Ben Horner is a circus clown and athlete of thirty years ago, who has played the alligator's part ever since the opening night of the production last May. Within the alligator hide the air is stifling and dense, and the exertion of propulsion is physical exercise calling for strength and endurance. These conditions are the least of the trials

Mr. Schwartz is as much impressed with the part as he is with the idea of the form of a man.

Tolstoy, as might be expected, and not only gave the desire to act, but also added a great deal of thought along the same line, and when Mr. Schwartz greatest measure of success in his effort to emphasize one of the greatest of the Ten Commandments.

"I am nearing my grave," concluded Tolstoy, with deepening sadness in his expressive face, "and may not live to see you again."

Meiba has been booked for a concert at the Odeon Theater for the evening of Jan. 2, 1905. Padrewski will be at the same theater Feb. 20.

Ezra Kendall will give two performances of "Weather-beaten Benson" at the Century today, matinee and night.

SCARRITT-COMSTOCK BROADWAY AND LOCUST

PLAIN and FINE HOME and OFFICE FURNITURE

ARTS AND CRAFTS

HUNDREDS OF NEW IDEAS.

PIECES FOR EACH ROOM

UNEQUALLED CHOICE AND EXTRA QUALITY.

NO STOCK EQUALS OURS

IT'S FRESH—LATEST STYLES—WELL SHOWN.

The Dressing Chest

Chiffonier, Wardrobe, Dresser... \$35.00

Rocker..... \$12.75

Arm Chair..... \$12.75

Settee..... \$12.00

All Saddle Seats..... \$4.00

Chair Rocker..... \$4.00

To match..... \$4.00

This 5-Piece Weathered Oak Suit..... \$33.50

BROADWAY AND LOCUST

LARGEST STOCK LOWEST PRICES

STANCOTE SALE FEATURE OF WEEK

Volume of Deals in Real Estate
Circles Fully Up to Expectation of Dealers.

MANY BUSINESS CHANGES

Ground Purchased by Concerns
Which Will Soon Erect Two
\$100,000 Buildings.

The Merchantile Trust yesterday afternoon, representing James Campbell, the millionaire stock broker, announced the sale of "Stancote," the country place of the late James L. Blair, to J. R. Curlee of the Carlton Dry Goods Co. for \$27,500.

The negotiations on the part of the purchasers were conducted by McNair, Harris & Jones.

Mr. Curlee bought for a home and will settle there as soon as a few minor alterations are made.

"Stancote" is one of the finest country homes around St. Louis, if not in the state of Missouri.

It consists of a large new rock house, surrounded by a grove of oaks and pretty hills and hollows, covering an area of 13 acres of perfect landscape gardening, equal to that of a fair-sized park.

Handsome stone gates, overgrown with ivy and built after designs of the elder son of the house, Percy Blair, mark the entrance to the grounds, which are laid out in classic fashion and bordered with the choicest trees and shrubs.

The house contains about 14 rooms, exclusive of conservatory, billiard and music room. The front entrance opens into a wide reception hall, from which a broad staircase leads to the apartments above. The parlors and dining room open off this reception hall. The reception hall is in soft shades of pink. The dining room is in olive. The sitting room on the second floor is in chintz. Every room on the second floor is a beauty in itself.

Beautiful Are the Surroundings.

The stable is one of the finest apartment to any private home in St. Louis. The stalls and floors are of hardwood and show the consideration the former master had for his dumb animals. Above the stable are the ample servants' quarters. The place is very complete in the way of out-houses, such as chicken houses, dog kennels, etc.

The entire premises are lighted with electricity from a private plant.

The location, midway between Kirkwood and Webster Groves, with Glendale as the nearest railroad station, is ideal.

Mr. Blair purchased the property eight years ago from the estate of Christy Church, improving and altering both the house and grounds to such an extent that scarcely a semblance of the former place remains. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is said to have been expended alone on the house and auxiliary buildings.

Upon Mr. Blair's death the property passed to James A. Campbell, as said, to satisfy a \$50,000 debt of trust.

Vice-President L. E. Anderson, in discussing the sale, said that the consideration is so nominal that the property has been virtually given away.

Small Dealings Up to Expectations.

While business in reality of the past week was devoid of heavy dealing, the volume in small transactions was up to the full measure of expectation.

The transfers for the month, up to and including the 18th, amounted to \$2,638,206.

This is \$100,000 more than for the same period a year ago. This is due to the fact that many prospective purchasers who have kept out of the market during the past year are now back on the market.

It is explained the embryo boom will not have reached its crest before the advent of the new year.

The rooming house business is just now on the downward turn. Hundreds of rooming houses are still giving up to get out from under with the closing of the Fair. Those who have the wisdom to buy now can get them today at a good figure.

Building Booms in All Cities.

That conditions are more favorable now than during the recent past for an extensive building movement in St. Louis is indicated by the general wave of new construction activity throughout the country. Building continues to be the chief factor in the economic development of the country.

Official reports from 24 principal cities show that during October there was a marked increase in the construction of buildings, involving \$27,775,012, against \$892 buildings at an estimated cost of \$21,325,722 during the corresponding month of 1903.

It is believed that the market for building is not yet at a premium.

Five and six per cent are the prevailing rates of interest on the paper in the real estate market, and a high percentage of the business districts.

Building loans, which involve more or less risk, and which in years gone by were to be had at 10 per cent, are easy at 8% and 9 per cent.

In fact, there is more money than there are buildings, and the market for money-lenders adhering to real estate, it would seem, is to purchase the property outright.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners. That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district. \$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

The transfers for central property continue without abatement and that more of it does not change hands due, in many instances, to the fact that the prices of owners.

That there is an enormous amount of capital to be poured into downtown structures is evidenced by the drift of under-current toward the central business district.

\$600 per foot front, the story goes, was turned down during the week for an industrial plant situated between Eighth and Eighth streets. This is the highest price ever made for virtually vacant property in the city.

SMOKES PIPE ON 134TH BIRTHDAY

Mary McDonald, Said to Be the
World's Oldest Woman, Saw
Valley Forge Encampment.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Mary McDonald, who is reputed to be the oldest woman in the world, celebrated what is claimed to be the 134th anniversary of her birth which occurred over 100 years ago.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S—THE WORLD'S GRANDEST JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

ORDER TODAY

25c 35c 50c

IF goods are not absolutely satisfactory to you, return them at our expense and we will refund your money.

IMPORTANT. Mark the article or articles you wish with an X, enclosing amount as per price quoted, and the goods will be sent to your address. CHARGES PREPAID.

FREE Our holiday catalogues, a 256-page book, with over 8000 illustrations, descriptions and prices of our fine diamond, precious stone and gold jewelry, watches, clocks, silver, chin, cut-glass, art goods, etc., etc., will be sent to your address on request.

FILL OUT AND MAIL.

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., St. Louis.
Please send me one of your new catalogues, and the articles herein offered that I have marked X, for which I enclose as price quoted.

Name: _____ City: _____ State: _____

The World's Grandest Jewelry Establishment || Lowest Priced House in America for Fine Goods

MERMOD & JACCARD'S
Broadway, Corner of Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

KIMBALL

STYLE 24—PURITAN COLONIAL.

Exquisite Tone, Chaste Design, Superb Workmanship.

Like a beautiful piece of Rookwood or Dresden china, nothing so chaste, so dainty, so absolutely charming has ever been made in an upright piano that any way near approaches the Colonial styles of the Kimball.

But the tone, the Soul of the Kimball, that is what delights the heart of great musicians, such as Patti, Nordica, Sembrich, De Reszke brothers, Calve, Sousa, Ganz, Liebling, Damrosch, Eames and many another world celebrity. Other pianos have brilliancy but little of that sweetness, richness, mellowness of tone that so truly characterizes the Kimball tone. It is the ideal tone for the home, for singing, for all that one wants a piano for.

BIG SHIPMENT OF NEW STYLES.

We have just received a big shipment of the latest styles of Kimballs, ranging from the small parlor upright to the cabinet grand and semi-parlor grand. Those who are contemplating the purchase of a piano should not fail to see the beautiful instruments. Considering the high quality,

Our Prices Are Very Moderate. Easy Terms. All
Pianos Fully Guaranteed. Many makes to choose from

KIESELHORST PIANO CO.,

Established 1879. 914 OLIVE ST.

Distributors of Apollo and Kimball Piano Players.

Beautiful Women

Wells that innocent hair of rich, golden color always adds to their charms. The hair may be golden, black or brown, but when it becomes gray or faded there is an appearance of age, though she may feel young as ever. Under these circumstances gray hair is a drawback to men.

Hay's HAIRHEALTH

Keeps You Looking Young.

Wells brings back the beauty of youth to gray or faded hair. Positively removes the germ and stops hair falling. Does not affect the skin. HAIRHEALTH SOAP 21 soothes and heals the scalp, stops itching and promotes fine hair growth. Large box, bottles, case soaps without Philo Hay Co. signature. Free Soap Offer HAIRHEALTH SOAP.

Sign this coupon, take any of the following druggists, and get a 50c. bottle Hay's Hairhealth. If you do not get a bottle, send us \$1.00 and we will send you free. Hay's Hairhealth, Harlan Soap, Skin Health and Hair Health. "How Have Beautiful Hair and Skin." Sample. HAIRHEALTH SOAP. PHILCO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., Newark, N.J.

Express prepaid, on receipt of 50c. and this adv.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Following druggists supply Hay's Hairhealth and Harlan Soap in their shops only:

WOLFF-WILSON CO., Washington and 6th, BOSTON; JOHNSON BROS., Broadway and Franklin; 101 E. ENDERSON DRUG CO., 6th and Chestnut; Broadway and Franklin; JUDGE & DOLPH, 515 Olive; KLIPSTEIN'S, 10th and Jefferson; ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG CO., 6th and Franklin; MARSHALL, Washington and 14th; STIGNER DRUG CO., 14th and Grant; TECHE, 10th and Franklin; SMITH, 2712 N. 14th; STIGNER DRUG CO., 14th and Grant; MILLER, 200 S. Broadway; BILLETZ, 1637 S. Broadway; EAST ST. LAKER, MERKIN, 200 Mississ. St. and Cypress and 4th Sts.

DOCTOR VICTIM OF HIS OWN PLAN TO KILL THIEF

Boy He Had Instructed to Watch Particular Window and Shoot Anyone Appearing Before It, Slewed Him Five Minutes Later.

DID HE PURPOSELY WALK UPON THE DEAD LINE?

Extraordinary Circumstances Attending Missouri Tragedy Have Led Many to Believe It May Have Been Arranged—Friends Say it Was Unintentional.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WEBER CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—The death of Dr. C. P. Willett, a 20-year-old boy, this week, has caused widespread interest, for the doctor was one of the best known physicians in this section.

The peculiar circumstances of his death have led many to believe that the tragedy may have been contemplated by him, though there is nothing other than the circumstances to support it.

These circumstances are that, within less than five minutes after he had told the boy to watch a certain window and shoot anyone appearing before it, he stealthily left the house in his stocking feet and appeared in front of that particular window.

The doctor's friends scoff at the theory and say it was thoughtlessness that led him from the window.

There has not as yet been a coroner's inquest, that formally having been deferred until after the funeral, in deference to the wishes of the widow. Her grief and physical condition were such that she was practically unable to testify. Coroner Eames, however, in conversation with Mrs. Willett and the lad who fired the shot, satisfied himself that there was no criminal intent on the part of Price. The widow

"I am sure, if my husband could speak, he would hold him innocent."

It was the belief of young Price when he fired the shot that he was shooting at a burglar. He was indeed simply following the explicit command of Dr. Willett, who had told him only a short time before to shoot at the very first man he saw anywhere around the premises. When he saw some one pass a window that he had been directed to watch carefully the boy at once took aim and fired. An instant afterward he was horrified when he heard the doctor's claim:

"My God, Claude, you have shot me."

"Why, is that, you, doc?" responded the lad.

And all that Dr. Willett could say in response was the single word, "Yes."

Then, staggering from in front of the window to the porch, he fell, mortally wounded, and within 20 minutes, before any medical assistance could be procured, he was dead.

The belief is general among the doctor's more intimate acquaintances that his almost fanatical belief that burglars were haunting his house was more of hallucination than reality. He had just moved into a new house, the rent of which was \$1000 a month, and young Price was hired to stay with him to work at getting things in shape around the new residence.

The doctor had for several nights insisted upon both the lad and Mrs. Willett remaining awake at all hours to assist him in watching for thieves.

He had many night marauders, so he said, in the house all around the house, and even in the basement. Last Sunday night he told a police officer that a group of them had gathered in the basement, that he shot at them through the kitchen floor, and was sure he had wounded one of them.

These vagaries, for such they undoubtedly were, may have been the result of the use of medicine. For years Dr. Willett, it is alleged, had used these medicines and also had drunk considerable beer.

Domestic troubles and divorce, with complete estrangement from his children, followed. But soon after his divorce had been granted he braced up and for the past two years had been leading a different life. He had regained his practice, had married again and was considered as in fair way of regaining all he had lost. This was all true until two weeks ago, when the police say, he suddenly began to fall back to his old habits.

He was not a man who had any confidential friend, and his troubles were for the most part known to his wife.

Only a month ago he had taken out a \$5000 accident policy, thus making provision for his wife in the emergency of his sudden death.

SHE DIED WITH LAUGH ON LIPS

Young Woman Expires Suddenly on Doorstep as She Cheerily Greets Family.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—With a laugh on her lips as she greeted her brother and sister, Miss Elizabeth Fennell, daughter of James Fennell, merchant and member of the Health Board of Norristown, dropped dead at her home supposedly a victim of heart disease.

During a drive home with her father the young woman talked and joked with no intimation of her impending death, and at the house Mr. Fennell met her at the door and drove off in the stable.

Entering the house a few moments later he found the girl's five sisters and brother bending over his daughter's prostrate form. She had given them a cheery greeting, and had been walking up and down her bed, even as an exclamation of pain. As quickly as possible Dr. E. M. Corson was called, but death had been instantaneous.

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES ARE QUITTING POLITICS

Convinced Property Is Their Salvation, They Are Devoting Time to Making Money and Studying
Vote Decreases 50 Per Cent.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 19.—Not the least among the surprises of the recent election is the remarkable fact that the Republican ticket lost nearly 2000 votes in Mississippi, or 50 per cent decrease from the vote of four years ago.

In 1900 McKinley received 5773 votes in the

appointed fewer negroes to office than McKinley, and that he has turned down the negro Republican strikers or leaders, who, in the past, made money by selling their endorsement to negro applicants for office. But whatever may be the cause of this remarkable showing it is nevertheless true that the negroes did not vote for Roosevelt in Mississippi.

According to official figures obtainable here there is a total registered negro vote in the state approximating 38,000 and a total white Republican vote in the state approximating 4000, yet the Republican national ticket lost nearly 2000 votes in Mississippi, or almost half what McKinley received four years ago. The election weather was ideal all over the state, the long drought had put the roads in excellent shape and there was no excuse save that of apathy for this falling off in the vote of the Republican national party. This is a smaller vote than the Republican national

ticket ever received in the state before. From these figures it would appear that the negro has abandoned politics in truth and in fact in this state. He is now bettering himself with the education of his children as the school reports show and with bettering his worldly condition by trying to accumulate property. All over the state there are indications that the negroes are accepting the flat of the white people—that property must and will rule and that the negro must seek his own social level among his own people. They are establishing their own banks; they have their own schools; their own social order. They have their own restaurants and their own soda fountains and now a stock company is forming to build a theater for colored troops and colored patrons. All of these signs indicate that race prejudice which has been preached by politicians in the past must now be discarded for something of more substance and material value.

PRINCELY GIFTS FOR ESTIMATES

\$14,200.00 Worth of Prizes, Including Four Magnificent \$2000.00 Touring Cars, Six Superb \$600.00 Pianos, Ten Typewriters and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Fine Banjos, Mandolins and Guitars Offered by

WAYSIDE TALES MAGAZINE.

**This Car for \$1.00
AND A GOOD
ESTIMATE**



**FOUR
Subscribers**
Sending the FOUR Nearest
Estimates will each obtain a
\$2,000 Automobile like this

Chicago Clearances
for Holiday Week for
the past five years were as follows:

Week ending Dec. 31, 1903	\$123,794,293
1902	123,620,700
1901	141,623,645
1900	141,481,671
1999	118,481,571

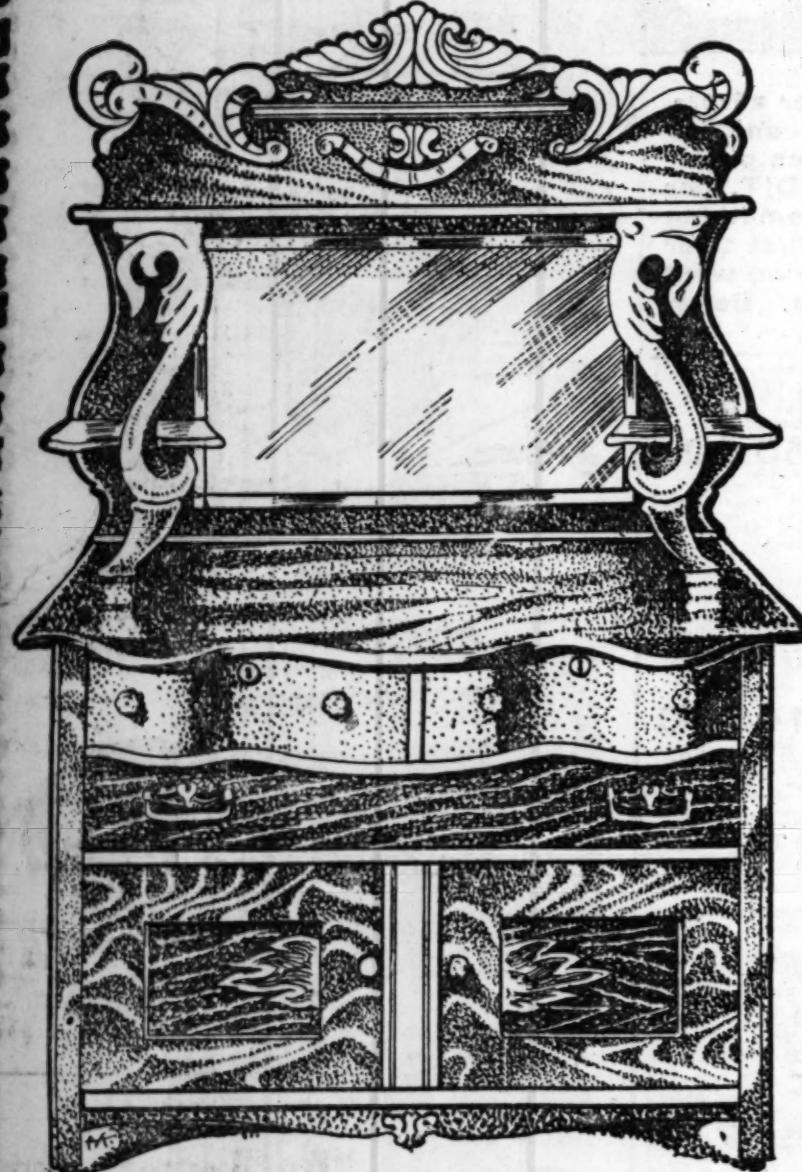
The corresponding week last year was the week ending Thursday, Dec. 31, and was \$123,794,293. As a general guide, the following table will help you to estimate the bank clearances for each week of 1904 to Nov. 10.

Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 11	Feb. 25	March 11	March 25	April 8	April 22	May 6	May 20	May 31	June 14	June 28	July 11	July 25	Aug. 8	Aug. 22	Sept. 5	Sept. 19	Oct. 3	Oct. 17	Oct. 31	Nov. 14	Nov. 28	
\$123,794,293	123,620,700	123,481,571	123,350,695	123,220,598	123,190,478	123,160,359	123,130,239	123,100,119	123,070,000	123,040,879	123,010,758	122,980,637	122,950,516	122,920,395	122,890,274	122,860,153	122,830,032	122,800,911	122,770,790	122,740,669	122,710,548	122,680,427	122,650,306	122,620,185	122,590,064	122,560,943
184,543,273	180,110,007	179,680,486	179,250,365	178,820,244	178,390,123	177,960,002	177,530,881	177,100,759	176,670,638	176,240,517	175,810,396	175,380,275	174,950,154	174,520,033	174,090,912	173,660,791	173,230,670	172,800,549	172,370,428	171,940,307	171,510,186	171,080,065	170,650,944	170,220,823	169,790,692	169,360,571
180,110,007	176,780,081	176,250,059	175,720,038	175,190,017	174,660,996	174,130,975	173,600,954	173,070,933	172,540,912	172,010,891	171,480,870	170,950,849	170,420,828	170,890,807	170,360,786	170,830,765	170,300,744	170,770,723	170,240,702	169,710,681	169,180,660	168,650,639	168,120,618	167,590,597		



THANKSGIVING! DURING THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR,

Especially that of Thanksgiving, your dining room becomes the most important room in your house. You probably entertain as many guests here as you do in your parlor. The situation is worthy of careful study. Here's just the chance you've been looking for to fill that vacancy in your dining-room.



Solid Oak Sideboard

Exactly like cut, worth \$25.00, this week for

\$15.75

Terms:
\$1.50 Cash,
50c a Week.

This is really an extraordinary offer! These sideboards are finely made of solid oak throughout, with elegant quartered oak top, serpentine shaped upper drawers. French plate bevel-edge mirror, and every part is handsomely carved. When we say "worth \$25," we mean it, and you cannot equal them anywhere else for one cent less. At our price of \$15.75 there is a distinct saving for you of \$9.25, and you can pay for the sideboard on easy terms of

\$1.50 Cash,
Balance 50c a Week.

We Are Exclusive Agents on Franklin Avenue for

Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges

Selected and approved by the United States Government. Used in exhibit of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and experiment stations at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves,
\$1.00 CASH Balance on Easy Terms of
50c to \$1.00 a Week.

BLUE TRADING STAMPS FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

UNION
HOUSE FURNISHING
CO.

OUT OF THE HIGH-
RENT DISTRICT.

CASH OR
CREDIT



BLUE TRADING STAMPS FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

NEW STAR THEATER
Formerly Pickwick, Jefferson and Washington Aves.
\$10,000 Expended in Improvements.
C. P. CRAWFORD STOCK CO.
In Jas. W. Hawkins' Great Military Drama.
NORTHERN
ALL THIS WEEK MAT. TODAY
LIGHTS Ticket Office, Holman's, 120 Olive.
PRICES: 10c 20c 30c NO HIGHER

GERMAN THEATER
OLYMPIC Helmann & Weil, Managers.
TO-NIGHT ATZDEN FRAUEN.
(Places for the Ladies.)
The Loup Success of German Theaters.
The full strength of the Stock Company.
city & season
commi

SEE THE GREAT
RADIUM DANCE
ODEON THEATER GRAND AND FINNEY.
Downtown Ticket Office, Jedge & Dolph's, 318 Olive Street.
EVERY EVENING 8:30—MATINEE TODAY 2:30

KIRALFY'S LOUISIANA

PURCHASE SPECTACLE
500 FIRST FLOOR SEATS, 50 CENTS.
MATINEE PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS.



CENTURY THEATER Tomorrow (Monday) Night

MATINEES WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
ONE WEEK ONLY. NO SUNDAY PERFORMANCES!

SPECIAL!—MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY—SPECIAL!
The Greatest Cast Ever Organized for a Season's Tour.
Nine Famous Stars Receiving Fabulous Salaries.

GRACE GEORGE
MRS. LE MOYNE
CLARA MORRIS
SARAH TRUAX
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS
JAMES O'NEILL
LOUIS JAMES
J. E. DODSON
JAMESON LEE FINNEY

Will Present the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, Revival of the Great Play Ever Written.

"THE TWO ORPHANS"

(Liebler & Co., Managers.)

"In many ways the most dramatic achievement of this generation." —New York Herald.

EVENINGS AT 8 SHARP. MATINEES AT 2 SHARP.

PRICES, 50c to \$1.50

BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON—SEATS THURSDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT

WILLIAM COLLIER, "THE DICTATOR"

CENTURY—MAT. TODAY And LAST TIME TONIGHT!

EZRA KENDALL IN WEATHER-BEATEN BENSON.

WILD, SAVAGE ANIMALS ON THE PIKE

The Center of AMUSEMENT, EDUCATION and REFINED PLEASURE

ON THE PIKE
HAGENBECK'S
ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE and
TRAINED ANIMAL CIRCUS!

Trained, Thrilling, Terrifying Savage Beasts.

The Jungles of Asia, Africa and Other Continents Add Their Denizens to the Show.

800 WILD ANIMALS IN THIS MARVELOUS PARADISE.

ADMISSION 50c; CHILDREN 25c.

HAVLIN'S

MAT. TODAY

JAS. CORBETT,
HAL DAVIS,
IRENE MACAULAY
IN
"PALS"

25c
MATINEE
TODAY
THURSDAY
SATURDAY
The theater where you see the best shows for little money.
Most all car lines in the city pass the door.

Night Prices
15c, 25c,
35c and 50c.
No Higher.

SUNDAY MATINEE NEXT—"When Women Love."

CRAWFORD THEATER, 14th and Locust.

15-25-35-50
The Season's Dramatic Success.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL." MAT. TODAY

Direct from its Eastern triumphs. Big Cast of 50, including

Mr. Geo. S. Trimble and Miss Franklin Gale.

ELABORATE SCENE PRODUCTION. 25c MAT. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, ETC.

NEXT—HER FIRST FALSE ST. P.

NEW
AND
NOVEL
EFFECTS.

Y. M. C. A. HALL Grand and Franklin Ave. THURSDAYS AT 8:15

BURTON HOLMES'

COLORED VIEWS
RESERVED SEATS \$1.00, 50c and 25c

ON SALE SAT., NOV. 26

At Holman's, 120 Olive.

MOTION PICTURES

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. at 2. EVENINGS AT 8

(NO SUNDAY PERFORMANCE.)

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE.

LAST WEEK

Klaw & Erlanger Co. (Inc.),
GEN. LEW WALLACE'S

BEN-HUR

DRAMATIZED BY WILLIAM YOUNG.
MUSIC BY EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.

350—PEOPLE—350

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Next Week—Commencing Monday, Nov. 28.

Advance sale opens next Thursday morning.

VIOLA ALLEN

As Hermione and Perdita in Shakespeare's play.

THE WINTER'S TALE

With notable company and production.

IMPERIAL TENTH AND PINE

50c to \$1.50

TONIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

LAST TWO WEEKS 129th TIME TONIGHT

DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS BLANCHE BATES

IN

THE DARLING OF THE GODS

A DRAMA OF OLD JAPAN.

BY DAVID BELASCO AND JOHN LUTHER LONG.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE

MISS BATES WILL APPEAR IN A DOUBLE BILL MADAM BUTTERFLY AND MY AUNT'S ADVICE.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND

MATINEE TODAY, and Saturday, 25, 35, 50c, 25c and 50c
NIGHT PRICES, 25, 35, 50, 75c, \$1.

EXTRA MATINEE (THURSDAY) THANKSGIVING DAY.

...E. D. STAIN PRESENTS THAT FUNNY LITTLE FELLOW...

GEORGE SIDNEY AND 45 OTHER FUN MAKERS

"BUSY IZZY."

IN Twenty New Musical Numbers You Can Whistle—Girls Good to Look Upon—Some

thing Doing All the Time—Next Sunday Matinee—PARIS BY NIGHT.

BIGGEST WEEK OF ALL

Thanksgiving and the President.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

DAILY AT 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 AND 8:30 P. M.

REAL WAR! REAL WATER! TWO SHIPS BLOWN TO SPLINTERS!

NAVAL SHOW, WEST END OF THE PIKE

MEET ME AT THE TYROLEAN ALPS

THE \$1,000,000 ATTRACTION THAT HAS MADE THE FAIR.

Closing Concerts of KOMZAK

AND THE

WORLD'S GREATEST ORCHESTRA

BIG LUECHOW-FAUST RESTAURANT.

TAKE A TRIP ON THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI RIVER

See the Mud Bridges, St. Louis River Front and Jefferson Barracks.

THE MAMMOTH EXCURSION STEAMER "CITY OF PROVIDENCE"

Leaves Daily at 10:00 A. M. Returns at 4:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKET, 50 CENTS.

Boat leaves from foot of Olive street. Phones: Main 1284, Kildare & 326.

PASSING OF OLD BELLE MEADE FARM

Famous Stock of Historic Estate
Is Now Being Sold at
Auction.

\$20 FOR LUKE BLACKBURN.

Sale of Famous Racer and Sire,
Once Worth \$26,000, for Pit-
tance, Pathetic Incident.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Mr. Bob
White is unusually scarce this year in In-
diana, and particularly about Indianapolis and adjoining counties. Many reasons are given to explain this fact. Perhaps the most plausible reason for the disappearance of the birds is that the long severe winter experienced a year ago, together with the severe drought that swept the country last year, killed many of them and the birds that survived the severe weather migrated.

Most of the best hunting is around Mooreville or Marion. It is pointed out that most of the hunters were pointed Wednesday and Thursday. So far the markets have been conspicuously in their absence of the usual "short-billed snipes for sale here." One dealer said yesterday that he had had many calls for the birds, but it was almost impossible to get any quantity of them.

Watches Give Away.
A remarkable window display of several hundred watches at the Byers Jewelry Co., 1204 Olive street, all who guess exact number on display get a watch free.

Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United

States District Court heard the answers of

Immigration Inspectors Dunn and Ridge-

way Saturday morning on habeas corpus

papers which were obtained by attorneys

representing six Chinese girls, demanding

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

out of their possession and hence

could not deliver them. The women in

question went along with the party. Their

special train will reach San Fran-

cesco Monday.

their release from the party which was

taken to California Thursday. His opinion declared when the papers were

served on them that the prisoners were

10,709 PEOPLE'S POPULAR WANTS
appeared in the Post-Dispatch
last week
2617 more than were printed in the next
largest St. Louis Want Medium.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

1072 Boarders "Wants"
Were printed in the last Sunday's Post-Dispatch
45 more than appeared in the two next largest
St. Louis want Mediums combined.
All St. Louis druggists are Post-Dispatch want ad.
agents

PART FOUR

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

PAGES 1-8B

MR. DOOLEY ON THE "ANGLO-SAXON TRIUMPH."

"Bless Anglo-Saxony, says I, with all me heart. It has made us a free counthry. But, in handin' around afther victory, I fain would see a few pinned to manly coats that were not made in Bond sthreet."

"Well, it's a great consolation in bereavement, to know that ye'er sorrow is a soorce iv joy to others. All th' wurruld is glad ye got it where ye did. Th' Czar turned a summersault whin he heerd th' news. Th' King iv Italy has not got home since iliction night. Th' prisdint iv France called on Gen'ral Porther an' kissed him f'r th' prisdint."

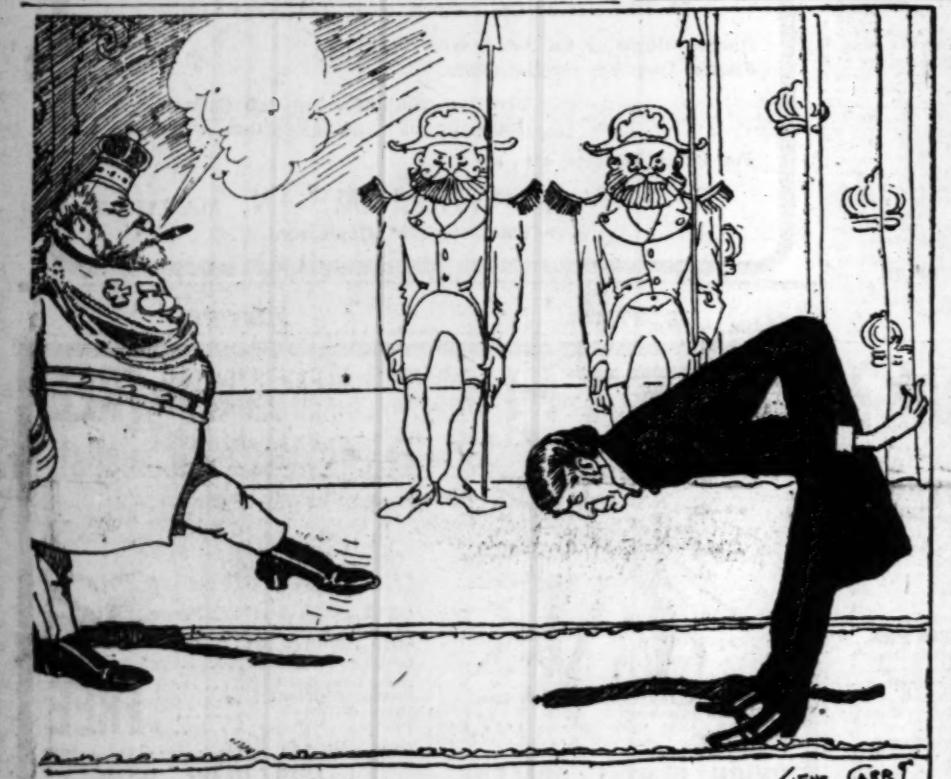
By FINLEY PETER DUNNE
(Copyright, 1904, by McClure Phillips & Co.)

"ELL, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I'm happy to see how glad ivrybody is about what happened to ya a week ago last Choosdah."

"Much I care what they think," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well, it's a great consolation in bereavement," said Mr. Dooley, "to know that ye'er sorrow is a soorce iv joy to

"So ye see, Hinnissy, 'twas th' Anglo-Saxon vote that did it. I see now what th' prisdint was up to whin he sint f'r Cassidy iv th' Clan-na-Gael. Th' Clan-na-Gael is wan iv th' strongest Anglo-Saxon organizations we have. It's whole purpose is to improve Anglo-Saxon civilization by ilivatin' it. There's on'y wan way to do it an' that's th' way they do. Th' raison Cassidy an' Kelly an' Murphy an' Burke an' Shea an' all th' boys up an' down th' sthreet voted f'r Rosenfelt was because they ar're Anglo-

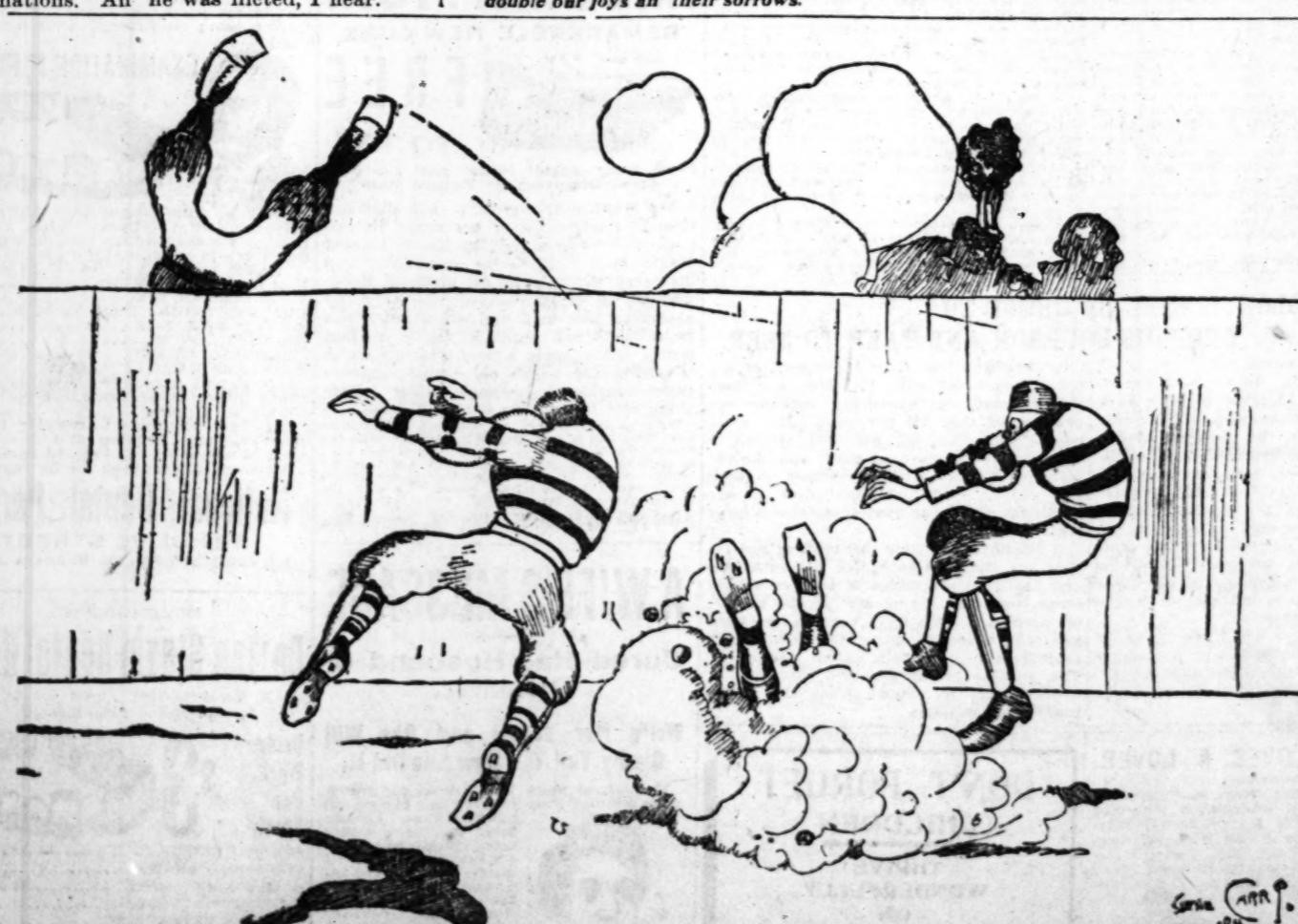


"Th' King sint f'r Ambassadure Choate, who came as fast as his hands an' knees wuld carry him. . . . His majesty graciously extended his foot."

others. All th' wurruld is glad ye got it where ye did. Th' Czar turned a summersault whin he heerd th' news. Th' King iv Italy has not got home since iliction night. Th' prisdint iv France called on Gen'ral Porther an' kissed him f'r th' prisdint. Th' prisdint iv Colombia illuminated th' official palace an' tillygrafted askn if there was anything Prisdint Rosenfelt cud do to him that hadn't been done. Th' German Impror sat down an' wrote th' followin' cable: 'Congratylations on ye'er iliction as kaiser iv th' well-born American people. May ye'er reign be long an' happy. Toum felix fastunque baraza' which is Latin f'r 'Why can't we be frinds'?

"But th' mos' enthusiasmastic enthusiasm was in England. On hearin' th' glad news on th' Saturday followin' th' iliction, th' king sint f'r Ambassadure Choate, who came as fast as his hands an' knees wuld carry him. Arrivin' at Buckin'ham palace, his majesty graciously extended his foot an' orthered him to convey his thanks to his liele subjicks acrost th' sea. Th' English pa-apers almost wint crazt with approval. Says wan iv them: 'Thaydoor Rosenfelt is not a statesman in th' English sinse. He wud not compare with our Chamberlains or even Markses. He is of more vulgar type. Judged be th' English standards, he is a coorse an' uncultivated man. But in America he stands high f'r good taste and larnin'. We regard his iliction as a great triumph f'r th' Anglo-Saxon race. So long as Sirety Hay can restrain his longin' to rayturn to his home an' continue to sit on Capt. Rosenfelt's head, th' two counthries will be bound together in a way that will double our joys an' their sorrows. While Jawn Hay, that gr-eatest iv American statesmen an' almost good enough f'r an' office of a parochial nature in this country, remains in charge iv th' government at Wash'n'ton, it can have our frindship with all that this implies. Afther that we hope to have our tariff again' us in wurrulk's orther an' we won't care. We await returns fr'm th' city iv Texas an' th' state iv Ohio, Massachusetts, before makin' anny further comunit.'

"So long as Sirety Hay can restrain his longin' to rayturn to his home an' continue to sit on Capt. Rosenfelt's head, th' two counthries will be bound together in ways that will double our joys an' their sorrows."



"Fisherty an' Hinnissy in. Hagan through guard. Murphy pushes McGuire through tackle. Cooney slams Saltonstall on th' ground an' breaks his back. Shevlin throws Witherspoon over th' fence."

"I wondher how he'll threat th' Anglo-Saxon fr'm now on. I'm proud iv bein' a mamber iv that gr-eat race, now that me attintion has been called to it. Gawd. But in handin' around th' medals after

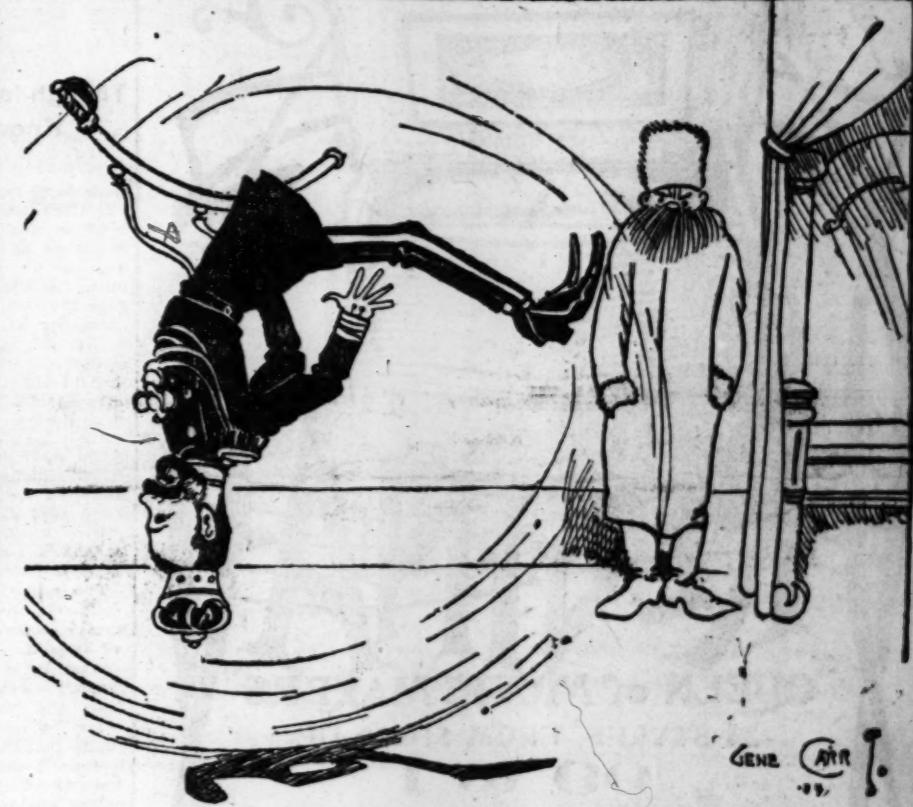
bless Anglo-Saxony, says I with all me th' victory, I fain wud see a few pinned to many coats that were not made in

Th' prisdint iv Colombia illum-nated th' official palace an' tillygrafted askn if there was annything Prisdint Rosenfelt cud do to him that hadn't been done. Th' German Impror sat down an' wrote th' followin' cable: 'Congratylations on ye'er iliction as kaiser iv th' well-born American people. May ye'er reign be long an' happy.'

Bond sthreet. Give all th' branches iv that noble herd a chance.

"But this is th' way it usually goes: About a year before iliction a man be th' name iv Sheehan or Sullivan or Casey makes up his mind that it's about time to think iv nomynatin' somebody f'r th' prisdintcy. He looks around him an' havin' wanst run acrost a fellow in th' ligilachure fr'm down th' state somewhere that never made a speech, he jumps aboard a train an' tears off f'r th' counthry. Afther some hours he finds a

Hon'able Peabody Perkins iv th' District iv Columbia, sicerity iv state. He is partie'larly fitted f'r th' place, havin' split all but th' las' six weeks iv his life in England. His appintment is endorsed be th' London Times. I have also, he says, 'offered th' job of sicerity iv th' teeryor to th' Hon'able Ponsonby Sanderson. He is th' high chief guy in th' Lile Orange Lodge an' will know jus' how to handle th' public school question,' he says. 'Thank ye,' says Casey. 'I have th' names iv a few fellows that



"Th' Czar turned a summersault whin he heerd th' news."

man that can steer him to th' home iv th' people's choice, Judge Silas Higgins. The judge rayceives him in th' barn on account iv th' fam'ly an' accepts th' call fr'm th' people. He's surprised he hadn't heerd it before. Casey says th' counthry is fairly ringin' with it. Casey comes back to town an' takes off his coat an' goes to wurruk. He argues an' pleads an' palavers an' punches together majority iv votes, in th' manetane keepin' Judge Higgins chained down at home an' feedin' him fr'm time to time with canned principles. Th' judge is nomynated an' makes a whirlwind campaign. He supplies th' wind an' Casey supplies th' whirl. Ivrybody takes a kick at Casey. Th' opposition pa-apers ar're in favor iv hangin' him. Th' pa-apers iv his own party lament that th' campaign shud be in th' hands iv such a man when there are such pathries as Perkins an' Sanderson who ought to be at headquarters. They are at headquarters on'y th' papers don't know it. They ar're at headquarters an' Casey is rehersin' them in their speeches an' showin' them where to mark their ballots.

"On iliction day Casey fixes it up with his frind Mulligan in New York, O'Brien in Saint Looey, Mulcahey in Boston, O'Shay in Hartford, Butler in Buffalo, Doherty in San Francisco, Dorney in New Orleans, Hennessy in Columbus, Sullivan in Chicago, McGann in Keokuk, an' Judge Higgins is triumphantly ilicted. Th' mornin' afther iliction Casey larns that th' result is looked upon as a triumph f'r an' Anglo-Saxon policy. He don't shout himself hoorse over that because his on'y acquaintance with an Anglo-Saxon policy was whin his fam'ly was drivin' out iv th' County Kerry be a bailiff with an Anglo-Saxon bludgeon, but he goes over to see th' judge. 'Well, Casey,' says he, 'I done very well, he says. 'Ye did f'r a fact,' says Casey. 'It was a great triumph f'r me,' says th' judge. 'I think what knocked them was me last speech in Hoboken.' 'It was a great vote getter,' says Casey. 'Well,' says th' judge, 'I can't spare ye anny more time today, me humble frind,' he says. 'I'm busy makin' up me case,' he says. 'I have decided to ap-

have worruk hard an' I'd like to find places f'r thin,' he says. 'My man,' says th' judge, 'd'y'e realize that you ar're talkin' to th' prisdint ilict iv these United States,' he says. 'If I did not feel kindly to rd ye f'r ye'er arrest, if sometimes misguided efforts in me behalf, I wud have ye raymoyed be th' dure-keeper,' he says. 'As it is,' he says, 'ye can sith, th' applications iv ye'er frinds to th' clerk iv th' civil service commission, who han' charge iv th' day laborers,' he says.

"An' there ye ar-re. Why do boys go to Harvard an' Yale? Is it because iv Eliot an' Hadley or because iv Hurley an' Hogan? I read th' accounts iv th' futball game. Th' line up was as follows: Hogan, Rafferty, Murphy, McGuire, Hurley, Cooney, Shevlin, Muldoon, Cassidy, Peabody, Van Renssler. Afther fifteen minyutes Peabody retired. At th' end iv twenty minyutes Van Renssler was called out be his ma. Flaherty an' Hinnissy in Hogan through guard. Murphy pushes McGuire through tackle. Cooney slams Saltonstall on th' ground an' breaks his back. Shevlin throws Witherspoon over th' fence. An' so on till me eyes fill with tears I have dhreams iv invadin' Canada with an ar-ramy iv young Anglo-Saxons on fut-ball scholars fr'm Kerry an' th' County Mayo. An' that night Prisdint Hadley or Prisdint Eliot makes an address at th' king's birthday dinner an' rejoices in our inthrest in Anglo-Saxon sports an' congratulates th' wurruld that hereafter if England has a war we will have a chance to do most iv th' fightin' an' pay half th' money.

"I wondher why it is. I suppose it's because we like th' game more thin th' rewards. Wan iv th' Anglo-Saxons who helped ilict Rosenfelt las' Choosdah wud give up his job rather thin be a pollytician an' I suppose Hogan is thinkin' all through th' game that it's th' Prince iv Wales he has against him on th' oppoin' line."

"Wel," said Mr. Hennessy, "if I thought this was an Anglo-Saxon vitory. I wud never have voted th' way I did."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Dooley. "An' did you, to? Well, be Hivens, if it hadn't been f'r me, it wud have been unanimous."

SHELLS SCATTER "NOVI KRAI'S" TYPE

Explosives Punctuate Sentences in the Newspapers Published at Port Arthur.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Robert L. Gifford of this city keeps coal on fire on the horse's head. She uses an automobile in excursions about the city to see that poor abused quadrupeds.

Mrs. Gifford, who lives at 227 East Forty-second street, appeared in Justice Quinn's court at the Hyde Park police station and testified against Sim Tamahama, a peddler, asserting he had abused a horse which was old and lame. After hearing the evidence Justice Quinn ordered a policeman to kill the horse and imposed a fine of \$5 and costs on the defendant.

Owner of many fine horses and a director of the Illinois Humane Society, Mrs. Gifford takes particular interest in persecuting inhuman drivers.

"Yesterday our editorial bureau and our printing plant were surrounded by a dangerous zone—under the enemy's fire. About a dozen shells have exploded near our composing-room; several explosions have taken place in the walls; others have broken the windows.

"Our text is printed on paper of an unusual color, which is not always white, paper, so we use blue, red or orange. Nevertheless, the soldiers on the ramparts read our journal with much assiduity."

WOMAN USES AUTO TO SEE THAT THE HORSE RECEIVES HUMANE TREATMENT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Robert L. Gifford of this city keeps coal on fire on the horse's head. She uses an automobile in excursions about the city to see that poor abused quadrupeds.

Mrs. Gifford, who lives at 227 East Forty-second street, appeared in Justice Quinn's court at the Hyde Park police station and testified against Sim Tamahama, a peddler, asserting he had abused a horse which was old and lame. After hearing the evidence Justice Quinn ordered a policeman to kill the horse and imposed a fine of \$5 and costs on the defendant.

Owner of many fine horses and a director of the Illinois Humane Society, Mrs. Gifford takes particular interest in persecuting inhuman drivers.

"Yesterday our editorial bureau and our printing plant were surrounded by a dangerous zone—under the enemy's fire. About a dozen shells have exploded near our composing-room; several explosions have taken place in the walls; others have broken the windows.

"Our text is printed on paper of an unusual color, which is not always white, paper, so we use blue, red or orange. Nevertheless, the soldiers on the ramparts read our journal with much assiduity."

ALABAMANS ARE PROUD OF MODEL FACTORY TOWN

Employes Have Free Use of the Church, Bathhouse and Library All of Which Are Built on Lavish Scale.

NO TWO OF ITS 400 HOUSES LOOK ALIKE

Community Was Designed by a Young Harvard Graduate, Who Was Killed While Carrying His Idea to Execution.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ALABAMA CITY, Ala., Nov. 19.—Alabama City is the most remarkable town in the South.

Its public square is broad and generous and the pavements glisten bright in the sunlight. The only marks across it are the black rails of the Alabama City, Gadsden and Atala Electric Railway line. The streets that radiate from the square are broad and firm, paved with clinkers and coal ashes. The sidewalks are wide and glistening with chert pavement.

Lining these streets are more than 400 houses, no two alike. They are uniform only in width and altitude.

A lake covering six acres, with a bath house containing 42 rooms is a feature of the town. A few yards away in beautiful oak groves are the Union Church and the library. The church is used as a place of worship by all denominations. It is a beautiful building. There is perhaps no other town of its size in Alabama so handsome a structure.

The library across the street is equally as attractive. There is a commodious town hall, in which public meetings are held and entertainments are given.

Over the oak mantel in the library hangs an oil portrait of a young man with blond locks, fine spun and curling. The eyes are blue and frank, the chin is firm and rounded and the mouth smiling. The name on the bronze plate is "Howard Gardner Nichols."

Across the room a piece of yellow golden Egyptian marble is sunk into the wall. It tells him who reads that "This building was erected by the Dwight Manufacturing Co. in memory of Howard Gardner Nichols, under whose supervision this town was laid out and the first mill constructed."

The inscription recites that he was born in 1863, graduated from Harvard in 1883 and that he died in 1898 of injuries received while performing his duties. The inscription thus ceases: "Blessed and laudable is his memory lives to bless this community."

Another picture of the young man, a pink marble head, is on the opposite wall. It is wearing the cap and gown of Harvard and has in his hand his doctor's degree.

The town is a monument to the young man, who was the son of J. Howard Nichols, treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Co.

It was the young man's dream to make Alabama City his life work. He was favored by fate in working to the fulfillment of his dream. His name is often used and strong, and he was equipped by environment, heredity and education for the task he had set for himself.

The Dwight company is one of the largest manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States, and the south of the company of the company are at Chelmsford, Mass. As a son of the treasurer and Alabama City, Howard Gardner Nichols took active part in forming the plans for a southern mill.

The whole South was gone over and it was determined to build a mill in Alabama. Gadsden put forth its claims and obtained it.

Alabama City was laid out with the mill at its center. Young Nichols drew the plans and superintended the laying out of the new town. Work on the mill was under his supervision. Alabama City and the mill were three years in building.

While directing the installation of machinery in May, 1888, a heavy piece fell upon young Nichols and he received injuries from which he died thirty days later.

The thing that most impresses the visitor to Alabama City is the diversity of the statement in the houses of the employees. The statement is, in two or three words, all alike conveys some idea of this diversity. The building of each house called the "six-room house." Some of the six-room houses in which the houses are built being short of beautiful, with their walks, flower yards and oak tree shade. The flower garden is set from the front to the rooms. The rent is \$1 a room a month, \$3 for a three-room house, \$6 for a six-room house.

The tenants have ample room for flower and vegetable gardens. The lots are 70 feet front and they run back 175 feet. The houses are well built and the best.

The Dwight Inn is a two-story hotel of attractive appearance that would be an ornament to a town much larger than Alabama City. The rooms are all rent free to the proprietors of the inn for keeping a boarding place for the unmarried men and women who are thus enabled to get board at a low rate.

The church is in the Elizabethan style of architecture. On either side of a massive window erected in memory of Howard Gardner Nichols by his sister. It is a reproduction of Allison's famous painting of the Virgin.

The school building is a model structure. It has 332 pupils and four teachers. Not one cent is attached to the school for any patron.

The company sells coal to its employees at a reduced rate. Said the company agent.

"We have absolutely no drunkenness here. No whisky is sold in Alabama City. Moreover, we discharge the drunk at the first time he gets drunk; not the second or the third time, but the first time. This rule is inflexible."

DEATH ENDS WHISKY CONTEST.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Drinking all the whisky that his friends would pay for caused the death of Willis Gates, 26, who died in a cell at the Tenth precinct police station, to form the effects of alcoholic drink.

Gates left his home at night to go to a saloon, and when he entered the saloon it is said that all offered to treat him. Gates said "Let's make it whisky for Willis" one of the men is said to have suggested. This seemed satisfactory to Gates. He drank four glasses of whisky. The other men remonstrated with him, but he only laughed at them, however, and continued to drink. He gulped down three more glasses, making a total of six, according to the police.

Early in the morning one of the laborers in the stock yards told Nigh Yardmaster George Gates that Gates was lying in a dead faint. Gates was taken to the office of Dr. W. H. Allen, who had been called to arouse Gates from his stupor, but this was impossible, as he notified the police. At "Rock" Island, Gates heard groans coming from the room, and when he hurried to the cell, he before he could call a doctor Gates had expired.

The魔力酒 (MAGIC CURE) is a Specific for all forms of blood poison. It is even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates the body.

Use it to get this poison out of your blood. It will cure you, and bring back your health and strength. It is a great remedy for all diseases.

WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

Our patients cured years ago by our Great Remedy, are still well, and have no relapses. We are today, as well, and healthy children since we cured them.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY. THE ONLY CURE.

Absolute unguaranteed proofs sent on application. 100-page book free.

OFFICES: Address fully in all cities.

• Cook Remedy Co., 1537 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

you I looked behind all the d-d-doors?"
"I'm sorry, your excellency," replied the
Panis-Stricken.
"Then a-a-go into the royal c-c-chamber
and make sure that there are no Jap-
pans under the Czar's bed."

the p-p-people!"
"I'm sorry, your excellency."
"Then a-a-go into the royal c-c-chamber
and make sure that there are no Jap-
pans under the Czar's bed."

THERE IS NO SAFER, SOUNDER OR BETTER PAYING BUSINESS PROPOSITION ON THE MARKET THAN THAT OFFERED BY THE

International Lumber and Development Co.

Of Philadelphia, Pa., with Branch Offices in St. Louis, Suite 210-211 Odd Fellows Building.

BOOKS NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

8% GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS.

25% TO 35% ESTIMATED.

The International Lumber and Development Company owns 225,000 acres of land free and clear of all incumbrances, in the State of Campeche, Mexico, and engaged in the commercial production of rubber, coffee, henequen, cane, bananas, lemons, limes, oranges, grape-fruits, vanilla, coconuts, etc., also engaged in raising and selling horses, mules, cattle, hogs, etc., and cutting and marketing the large quantities of lumber and timber produced.

(Last Year the United States bought 59,015,651 pounds of crude rubber and 2,222,000 pounds of Mexican coffee, and cannot raise a pound herself. The United States, of all the great consuming nations of the world, consumes over one million dollars (\$1,000,000) worth of tropical products daily.)

WHAT THE COMPANY OWNS

FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES.

288,000 acres of land, valued at \$2,880,000
Mahogany, Cabinet, Dyewoods, etc., valued at 10,276,500
Railroad, Improvements, Live Stock, Machinery, etc., valued at 255,070
\$13,411,570

450 WORKMEN ARE EMPLOYED ON THIS PROPERTY

A Cargo of 900 Tons of MAHOGANY is now en route from this Estate to New York City.

OUR PROPOSITION:

The International Lumber and Development Company offers for sale a limited number of the shares of its capital stock at par, \$300 each, payable \$5 per month, and guarantees an annual dividend of 8 per cent payable semi-annually. The Company reserves the right to increase the selling price of the shares at any time without notice.

Our first issue is free. The second issue is \$100 per share, and the third issue is \$150 per share. Our land under cultivation becomes productive, it is estimated the dividends will increase year after year.

We Will Accept Applications for One Share. Payable \$5.00 a Month.

8% GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS

An 8 per cent dividend payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st of each year is guaranteed on the payment of money on the purchase of stock, and the payment of the same is made by the payment of checks attached to contract for stock, which can be cashed when due. There is enough marketable mahogany, Spanish cedar, rosewood, etc., matured and growing on the land, figured at net price in New York City, and other sources of revenue sufficient to pay our guaranteed dividends for 50 years.

VALUE OF SHARES AFTER MATURITY

It is estimated that after the present development contract matures, the plantation will be paying an average annual profit on each share of stock, at the lowest estimate of \$100, and each share will be worth not less than \$1,000, which is equal to an investment of \$2,000 at 5 per cent, or \$100 at 10 per cent.

A SHARE OF STOCK REPRESENTS 14 ACRES

AND IS EQUIVALENT TO A FIRST MORTGAGE BOND.

This Company has only 20,000 shares of stock and 288,000 acres of land, hence, each share represents over 14 acres of land, and is the first and only claim upon it, thus making a share of our stock equivalent to a first mortgage bond. We have no watered stock and can never have any, as the Trust Company has charge of the issue.

LIKE ENTERPRISES SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT

The practical management of this Company is now bringing to successful maturity a large plantation in Mexico, with headquarters in Chicago, and another one with headquarters in Philadelphia, and these Companies the stockholders have received 45 per cent in dividends, and in the other 27 per cent in dividends. This stock is over \$50 per share above par, and is increasing in value rapidly.

Registrar, GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trustees: UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

President, JUDGE W. H. ARMSTRONG, ex-UNITED STATES RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Vice-President, COL. A. K. McCLEURE, FORMER EDITOR PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

C. M. McNAHON, Secy-Treas.

Executive Offices: Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Particulars and Full Information Call on or Address MATHEWS & MOORE, General Agents.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER AND DEVELOPMENT CO., 210-211 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HOTELS.

Are You Coming to St. Louis?

The Crowning Events of the Fair Take Place During Oct. and Nov.

Don't Experiment—Escape Room of the

HAMILTON HOTEL

A Picturesque Hotel Overlooking the Fair.

RATES \$2.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

Write to W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made me feel impure. My face was covered with pimples which no ointment could remove. I was always tired and grumpy. I was told that when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use of this Remedy, all my friends and quite a few have found relief."

C. J. Fisch, 90 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels.

Ascarecto.

CANDY CATHARTIC.

They Work While You Sleep.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tonic Good. No Nervous, Weakness, or Grippe. No Dr. No. 1000 in 1000 cases. Send for our free G.O.D. guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

CINCINNATI VIA

B. & O. S-W.

Free Reclining-Chair Cure to

LOUISVILLE

Sleepers and Dining Cars.

Underground Station and World's Fair Grounds.

OFFICES: Address fully in all cities.

HUNTERS

Look for Good Sport This Week

POOL

Hueston to Play De Oro for World Title

Game Will Decide Intercholastic Supremacy

BASEBALL**ROD AND GUN MEN LEAVE IN DROVES**

Fine Fall Weather Sends Big Delegation to the Streams and Game Fields.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR SPORT

From Many Quarters Come Reports That Game and Fish Are Unusually Plentiful.

Fine fall weather has sent hunting and fishing parties in droves to the regions around the Big Piney and Gasconade rivers.

The streams of southern and southeastern Missouri are unusually low and clear at present, so clear, in fact, that the fish seek depths and cover that baffle the cleverest anglers. It requires no small amount of skill and cunning to take bass from the rivers now.

"Fish far away from the boat and keep the bait close to the bottom" is the sage advice the city sportsman receives from the natives.

Leaves are falling and drifting on the running streams in showers. They are whirled into eddies, darkening the waters. In places, but rain will settle them, and the good sport will continue better than ever.

A party composed of Fred Volkening, Otto Freudenstein, C. V. and F. V. Brecht has just returned from a two-weeks outing on the Big Piney. They report a most satisfactory trip and say they could have brought any amount of black bass had they cared to travel on down the Gasconade.

The autumn scenery attracted them, however, and the fine sport afforded by the abundance of squirrels and ducks repaid them for any finny catches they may have passed by remaining.

Squirrels are larger and fatter this year than ever. The woods and roadways are amazingly strewed with mast throughout the southwest. Nuts of all kinds are plentiful, and the bushy-tails are busily reaping a harvest that the merelous hunter has a comparatively easy time filling his game bag.

All Game Is Plentiful.

Farmers around Arlington, Mo., report more quail in that region than have been known for many seasons past, and in the bottoms of the Gasconade, even wild turkeys are seen in numerous flocks.

Two local sportsmen, J. Gallop, Jr., and J. F. Randall, of Lee's Ferry, an enviable catch of fish and four geese were made in their rods and guns. The birds were said to be splendid specimens as ever came out of the region.

Another party that has visited the Gasconade was made up of Ed Dempsey, Ed Murphy, Harry Keogh and other members of the Piney Club. They have a cozy little clubhouse near Dixon, Mo.

They declare the river to be in excellent condition, and the fish parts of the catch back about 125 pounds of fish, mostly bass, 50 quail and a few possums.

During the past week in the Illinois country more than 100,000 caribou predictions that sport on the upper Illinois river were made to satisfy the most impulsive sportsman. Not only were the fishings of been hooked, but the black bass greatly outnumbered the crappie. The size of the basses had been a delight to the anglers fortunate enough to have had a try at them.

Jack Salmon Also Numerous.

The jack salmon also have appeared frequently and the condition of those already caught give promising indication of what may be expected if the good weather continues.

The water is very clear and just cold enough to render the fish lively and game.

For the past year, Louis Schuhmacher and Ernest Heffnerstein, of St. Louis, have been generously rewarded by a visit to the Illinois waters.

C. F. Williams, of St. Louis, William Almott also brought back ample proof of their skill.

It is distinctly the pool phenomenon of the last ten years, the last four years, and in the recent tournament where the pick and flower of the world's pool players were gathered, he beat all men as Eddy Cawley, New York; Sherman Billingsley, Boston.

In fact, the pool players have prospects for good hunting and fishing both in Illinois and Missouri, been quite so good, and all those men who have not been out are getting rod and gun ready for the good times in store.

FIGHT BRIEFS.

H. H. Eberle, who is meeting all comers at a Bronx boxing ring, is making good in throwing his opponents to the floor in 15 minutes. Tonight Jim Galvin, the Irish heavyweight, will be his opponent, and most favorable should result.

Ed Tammay evidently has rounded off after many months of disappointment all spring and summer. John F. Fox, who founded great hopes on the son of Monroe, was expected to win several derbies with him, but he has not won one, and he could get in two of the men, the Lington and Kentucky Derbys. After his races last year, Fox gave him the rest of the rest of his stable, and he prepared for the rest of the year, but the colt did not win a race, and his victory Nov. 8 in a six-furlong event was his first this season.

CONSULT DR. CHAS. A. DUFF

St. Louis' Only Pelvic Specialist Who Permanently Cures

BLOOD POISON, STRicture, VARICOCELE, Nervous and Sexual Decline, Piles, Rupture, Hydrocele and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate.

A Cardiologist to Those Who Have a Pelvic or Private Disease.

In order to demonstrate the certainty of the methods I employ in treating the diseases that come under my specialty, I extend to every afflicted man a special invitation to call at my office or write me. My practice has been in the best hospitals of the country, where I have acquired knowledge that ranks my name as a specialist, and my special diploma certifies to the fact that I am a specialist in my field.

CURE OR NO CHARGE

I am the Only Specialist in St. Louis Who Guarantees to Cure a Specified Length of Time or Refund Money.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Absolutely no charge unless satisfaction is given. All services rendered are written and insurance, these of every dollar paid for services rendered in case of failure to cure, are given. My financial standing is well known, and my well-known financial standing is sufficient evidence to anyone that I am entirely responsible for any guarantee that is not fulfilled.

Consultation Free, Confidential and Invited, both at office and by correspondence. Successful treatment by mail. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms. Office hours during the day, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 1 p. m.

CHAS. A. DUFF, M. D., 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

My office is located in the Standard Building, Standard Annex, South 21st Street, St. Louis.

"KID" HUESTON FIRST CONTENDER FOR DE ORO'S DIAMOND TROPHY

TOMMY HUESTON.

Young St. Louis Pool Player, Not Yet Old Enough to Vote, Has Many Admirers and Played Remarkable Games Against Old-time Experts.

The first pool player to get action on the 40-day challenge clause by which Alfredo de Oro holds the diamond trophy which he won in the recent world's championship tournament at the Broadway, is Tommy "Kid" Hueston, the young St. Louis wonder who ran third in the great tournament and filed the first challenge against the winner.

The condition attached to the holding of the trophy is that the winner must defend it every 40 days for one year if he receives that number of challenges. The first challenger must be given a match within 45 days of the tournament's close.

Hueston ran the other entries to a heart-breaking finish, and but for two successive defeats after he had the trophy and the championship practically won, he would have been an important factor in the finish.

His youth and inexperience were against him, and he was outgunned in the last matched by Dr. O. and Keogh, cool, calculated gamblers.

Hueston filed his challenge with Frank Benson, proprietor of the Broadway, when he saw that he could not win, and, therefore, before he had finished with Keogh, Dr. O. was practically pledged to play the St. Louis man within 45 days.

De Oro announced at first that he would play Hueston immediately, but he changed his mind and decided to take a long rest first. The match is not set for Thanksgiving Day as an opening night. Hueston and De Oro will play 600 points in blocks of 200 a night on the big championship table at the Broadway.

Hueston is a St. Louisan by adoption, and is distinctly the pool phenomenon of the last ten years, the last four years, and in the recent tournament where the pick and flower of the world's pool players were gathered, he beat all men as Eddy Cawley, New York; Sherman Billingsley, Boston.

In fact, the pool players have prospects for good hunting and fishing both in Illinois and Missouri, been quite so good, and all those men who have not been out are getting rod and gun ready for the good times in store.

The billiard game in St. Louis is "flying high," and the last year has been the best in all spring and summer. John F. Fox, who founded great hopes on the son of Monroe, was expected to win several derbies with him, but he has not won one, and he could get in two of the men, the Lington and Kentucky Derbys. After his races last year, Fox gave him the rest of the rest of his stable, and he prepared for the rest of the year, but the colt did not win a race, and his victory Nov. 8 in a six-furlong event was his first this season.

The billiard game in St. Louis is "flying high," and the last year has been the best in all spring and summer. John F. Fox, who founded great hopes on the son of Monroe, was expected to win several derbies with him, but he has not won one, and he could get in two of the men, the Lington and Kentucky Derbys. After his races last year, Fox gave him the rest of the rest of his stable, and he prepared for the rest of the year, but the colt did not win a race, and his victory Nov. 8 in a six-furlong event was his first this season.

CONSULT DR. CHAS. A. DUFF

St. Louis' Only Pelvic Specialist Who Permanently Cures

BLOOD POISON, STRicture, VARICOCELE, Nervous and Sexual Decline, Piles, Rupture, Hydrocele and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate.

A Cardiologist to Those Who Have a Pelvic or Private Disease.

In order to demonstrate the certainty of the methods I employ in treating the diseases that come under my specialty, I extend to every afflicted man a special invitation to call at my office or write me. My practice has been in the best hospitals of the country, where I have acquired knowledge that ranks my name as a specialist, and my special diploma certifies to the fact that I am a specialist in my field.

CURE OR NO CHARGE—I am the Only Specialist in St. Louis Who Guarantees to Cure a Specified Length of Time or Refund Money.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Absolutely no charge unless satisfaction is given. All services rendered are written and insurance, these of every dollar paid for services rendered in case of failure to cure, are given. My financial standing is well known, and my well-known financial standing is sufficient evidence to anyone that I am entirely responsible for any guarantee that is not fulfilled.

Consultation Free, Confidential and Invited, both at office and by correspondence. Successful treatment by mail. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms. Office hours during the day, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 1 p. m.

CHAS. A. DUFF, M. D., 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

My office is located in the Standard Building, Standard Annex, South 21st Street, St. Louis.

TURFMEN DEPART FOR WINTER MEETS

Many Prominent St. Louis Bookmakers Will Go to New Orleans or California.

EYES ON CRESCENT CITY

Outcome of Sport in New Orleans With Two Tracks Being Anxiously Awaited.

Most of the prominent St. Louis bookmakers have decided to spend the winter months in New Orleans or San Francisco. Some of those who go to New Orleans expect to take in the Hot Springs meeting in January.

Charlie Cella will go to New Orleans in time to hang up his state Thanksgiving Day. Charlie invariably has taken a few days off to go to New Orleans and to desert the Crescent City. He expects to be back in time for the winter.

Jimmy Jackson, on the contrary, will book only at New Orleans until Hot Springs opens. Jimmy books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making books for George Bennett, one of the principal owners of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Mark Moore, Tony Bernero and Joe Cary will try their luck at New Orleans. Tony Bernero acted as Charlie Cella's cashier for 10 years. He is now

making

CHILDREN OF GREAT WHITE FATHER TO PLAY ST. LOUIS PALE FACES

Here Are the Washington and Haskell Indian Stars Who Will Meet at the Stadium Thanksgiving Day



HASKELL INDIANS ARE HUSKY OPPONENTS FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Team That Will Play Here Thanksgiving Day Is Composed of Veterans Who Have Made a National Reputation on the Gridiron.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY will conclude an unusually difficult schedule Thanksgiving Day with the Haskell Indians, the strongest team that has visited St. Louis this year.

The Indians are conceded this year to be one of the strongest teams in the middle West. By defeating Kansas, Missouri and Texas, as well as Nebraska, the team that held the great Minnesota eleven to a 12 to 16 score, Haskell has eclipsed all previous records and easily has proven its claim to the championship of the Missouri valley.

The team this year again is being coached by Hermstein, Heston's famous side partner with Michigan two years ago. Hermstein took charge of the Indian squad in 1898 and the team made a splendid showing, in one game playing Chicago off its feet and losing only by a 12 to 18 score.

The personnel of the team is changed little since Haskell defeated Washington

here Thanksgiving Day two years ago. In fact, the line-up has changed little in the last four years. The absence of eligibility rules and a natural liking which the Indians have for the game is responsible for the appearance of the same players on the team year after year. Many of them are graduates of Carlisle, where they received their football education against the big teams of the East.

Archiquette, the speedy halfback, who is one of the most spectacular end runners in the game, is playing his fourth year with Haskell. He was a well-known figure on Carlisle teams before he returned to the West. He is a clean-limbed, lithely-built man, who can run and dodge like a rabbit and is as slippery as the proverbial eel.

Fallis, at quarterback, is another sensational player who always shows prominently when his team is on the field. Besides being wonderfully fast on running

Many Dangerous Men on Team.

Other well known and dangerous players on the Haskell team are E. Houser and his brother, Pete, Guyon, Felix, Oliver and "Bull" Dubois.

Pete Houser, who plays right end, is especially dangerous to his opponents for his ability to kick field goals. In almost every game this year he has earned at least four points by a place or drop kick. In the recent Nebraska game he scored twice from the 35-yard line, once by place and once by drop kick.

The style of game played by the Indians makes them a formidable foe for any team. With a perfect knowledge of scientific football taught them by competent coaches, backed by natural trickery and cunning, the Indians never can be counted out until the final whistle sounds. They also are noted for rough playing and, win or lose, the opposing players always know they have been through a game.

Opposed to this aggregation, Coach Boynton and his team, the Redskins, he has put together this year. Battled and beaten by superior teams as they had been previous to the Missouri game, the Myrtles and Maroons have taken a wonderful brace and since Nov. 5, when the Tigers were caged, the team's work has been excellent.

That they have no license, on form, to beat Haskell, is generally admitted, but it also is certain that the team will put up a game and exciting fight against the Indians.

Crip and Baker, who have been suffering with injured ankles since the Kansas game, will be back in the halfback positions and Stuttle, Sherman and Munroe are expected to be fully recovered from their bruises by Thursday.

Coach Prepares

Men for Game.

Coach Boynton witnessed the recent Haskell-Nebraska game in Kansas City, and he, with the assistance of Charlie Washer and St. Clair Shaw, will spend the few remaining days before the game teaching the players the tricks and formations of the Redskins. According to the Washington coach, the Haskell team has developed an almost impregnable defense. Twice in the Nebraska game they held the Cornhuskers four down within the five-yard line. Considering the probable line-up of the teams, some of the Washington linemen are booked for an interesting afternoon on Thursday.

At center, Captain Cassell will be asked to launch himself at Felix, a player who has been in the game for five years, and who is as immovable as growing oak.

Washer and Luckey, at tackles, will find the hardest opponents in their class. "Bull" Dubois and Ed. E. Houser, two giants who with bulldog aggressiveness and ferocity. Notwithstanding the formidable reputation of the Redskins, the work of Washer and Luckey thus far is guaranteed well by their drilling received under the famous Yost, and in the Haskell team may be seen indirectly the touch of Wizard Yost's hand.

At end positions Washington will be outplayed, as P. Houser and Capt. Guyon are stars. Both are heavy enough to break interference with certainty and both have the necessary speed to get down the field under kicks. Their greatest advantage over the Washington ends will be in experience. Munroe is practically a new man, and Smith, while he is on to all the fine points of football, is a halfback and not an end. He will be handicapped at the end position.

In the field the teams are about evenly balanced, with the exception of quarterback, where Fallis must be given preference over Stuttle, on account of his

and also his value as a punter.

It is in the kicking department especially that Washington will be outclassed. Crisp is one of the best punters seen in St. Louis and his brother, in Fallis, he will find a worthy rival for kicking honors. Add to this P. Houser's facility of getting the ball between the posts from the 20 to the 45-yard line and it can be seen how Washington will be outplayed in this respect.

As is usually the case with teams coached by former Michigan players who have

mastered a great variety of plays which are run off with machine-like rapidity and certainty. Coach Hermstein has remembered well his drilling received under the famous Yost, and in the Haskell team may be seen indirectly the touch of Wizard Yost's hand.

Coach Boynton has a good idea of Haskell's strength and he also has worked out a few new wrinkles which to ensure the red-

face in the playing qualities and fighting spirit of his men and he has repeated the prediction he made before the Kansas game: "They may beat us, but you can bet they will not run over us."

The probable line-up of the teams will be as follows:

Haskell.	Positions.	Washington.
P. Houser.	R. E. L. E.	Smith
P. Houser.	L. L. G.	Lockey
Oliver.	R. G. G.	Stuttle
Archiquett.	C. C. C.	Wash.
Boys.	L. G. H.	Stuttle
Warriner.	L. T. H.	Webster
E. Houser.	L. E. H.	Albert
Guyon (captain).	L. H. H.	Mount
Archiquette.	L. H. H.	Smith
Baker.	L. H. H.	Crip
Guyon.	L. H. H.	Baker

FOOTBALL IS PAYING GAME

Figures Show That Yale Team Pays Large Part of All Athletic Expense.

and "camp followers" have been taken away to out-of-town games lately.

Usually some 25 men go with the team to West Point, and 40 or more to Harvard or Princeton or the New York-Columbia game.

The second largest Yale expense is merchandise and football supplies, including uniforms, leather goods, shoes and suits.

In 1902 this item was \$2500.

On the expense account every year,

third largest item each year is labor and maintenance of Yale field. It amounts to nearly \$3000 a year.

The training table for ten weeks costs about \$200. Finally, there is an expense of \$2000 in tickets, which amounted to \$2000 in 1902. Clerical service for handbags, tickets and other business, stenographers and secretaries, amounts to \$2000.

On the expense account every year,

DOCTOR COOK Cures Diseases of Men.

Private Diseases

Permanently cured, no matter how long standing.

We cure in from 3 to 10 days, without the use of poisonous drugs.

Nervous Debility

Cured quickly and radically in from 5 to 60 days.

We own the famous method.

Varicose

We cure without cutting, in from 5 to 10 days.

Blood Poisons

Every vestige of poison removed from the system.

Our original, very powerful remedy, used exclusively by us.

Consultation is free and invited, and in consulting as you may be sure that nothing that science can devise or skill perfect has been left undone to afford you a speedy, safe and permanent cure.

Write us in full confidence, explaining your trouble as they appear to you, and receive by return mail our honest and candid opinion of your case.

DR. COOK MEDICAL CO., 810 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUR BEST GUARANTEE IS NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

\$12.50

In view of there being so many affected with private and chronic pelvic diseases who are treated by specialists and inexperienced physicians without receiving any benefit, we have decided to make a special offer to you only that you pay the full fee for curing those who are now undergoing treatment elsewhere and are disappointed, paid for their cure to Dec. 1, 1904. For instance, if you are afflicted with either Phlegm, Rupture, Varicocele, Hydrocoele, Stricture or Nervous Debility, for which there is no cure, of which, without any complication, we will cure you for \$12.50, and accept the money in any way you wish to pay. We will also give you a free Polman for \$25.00, which is just half our regular fee. This liberal offer is made only to those to be cured who have spent their money on doctors, specialists and others, who have failed to relieve and to show the many who have been treated with doses of physicians without any results, the only method that produce a lifelong cure.

CONSULTATION FREE AND INVITED—Full information and treatment will be given by mail in case you cannot visit our office. Every man can take our treatment, which is to be cured who have spent their money on doctors, and never more than anyone can conveniently pay. Do not treat elsewhere unless you have investigated our method and terms. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., 6:30 p. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 noon. Address or call on

DR. MEYERS & CO., N. W. Corner Broadway and Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOUR "BOYS" SENT TO CONGRESS BY ILLINOIS VOTERS

Victories of Young Men Were Won Against Overwhelming Odds and, in Three Cases at Least, Against Machines of Their Parties.

SPENT LITTLE MONEY FOR ALL ARE POOR

"Ghetto Kid's" Election in Chicago So Shocked Millionaire Opponent That He Has Since Been Under a Physician's Treatment.

ILLINOIS' FOUR "BOY CONGRESSMEN"

Fifth District—Anthony Michalek, Republican, known as "The Ghetto Kid," 26 years old. Only Bohemian ever elected to Congress. Spent \$50 in his campaign. His millionaire opponent is said to be out \$50,000 as a result of the race. His majority was \$99, while the normal Democratic majority is about \$600.

Fourth District—Chas. S. Wharton, Republican, 29 years old. His majority over Congressman Foster, his opponent, was 3631. The district is normally Democratic by 10,000. Spent less than \$50 in his campaign, but worked very hard.

Eighth District—Charles McGavin, Republican, 30 years old, formerly agent for the Post-Dispatch at Mt. Olive, Ill. Defeated Mayor Harrison's brother by 6576 votes in a district that gave the Democratic nominee 18,000 plurality two years ago. Spent less than \$50.

Twenty-first District—Zen J. Rives, 30 years old, Republican. Defeated Congressman B. F. Caldwell by 2000 plurality in a district that gives a normal Democratic plurality of 5000. Mr. Rives didn't make a speech or leave his home during the campaign, and is not out one cent.

When four beardless Illinois young men dared to array themselves against old and tried politicians in congressional races in four districts they were ridiculed by leaders of the opposing factions, and gray-haired friends warned them of the wiles of politics.

When the four beardless young men defeated their adept opponents and were elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities against seemingly insurmountable odds, there was a wonderful reversal of opinion and politicians have begun to revise their calculations of political possibilities.

The success of these four young men is decidedly the most astounding feature of an astounding campaign in Illinois.

How did they do it? Wherein lies the secret of their achievement? What new law of political campaigning have they discovered? What does life-long training in the old school of politics tell? Has money lost its power in politics?

These are questions being asked on all sides. Never before in Illinois did political victories cause such bewilderment and consternation as these.

One of the opponents of a youthful victor—a millionaire brewer—lies ill at his Chicago home under a physician's care as a result of the nervous shock suffered at the unexpected disappointment. Another has abandoned his duties and left Chicago to seek rest and quiet in the hope of recovering from his despondency; the third has announced his retirement from politics, poorer in purse than when he entered, and the fourth, a banker, is still wondering how it happened.

Heavy Odds Against Them.

Never did political candidates enter a campaign under more unauspicious conditions than these. None of them had ever been elected to office before. None of them had a full financial backing to assist him. All four are Republicans and the districts in which they ran never before had failed to turn up an overwhelming Democratic majority. None of them had the assistance of any of the veteran politicians of their districts, and, in at least three districts, the machine, with all its capital and political support, was back of the opposing candidate.

Zen J. Rives of Litchfield scored the most extraordinary political victory on record. Mr. Rives is 30 years old—not 25 as first reports of his triumph stated. His nomination for Congress by Twenty-first district Republicans was not taken by him exactly as a joke, but it is safe to say he never believed he had a chance to win. He didn't make a speech and didn't leave Litchfield during the campaign. Moreover he didn't spend a cent. Yet he won over Congressman B. F. Caldwell by 2000 votes, though the normal Democratic plurality is 5000.

He was born in Hancock County, Indiana, in 1874, and came here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rives, when he was 6 years of age. He attended the city schools and in 1886 began the study of law, when he knew not where to look for assistance of any kind, financial or otherwise. He completed his studies in 1901, being admitted to the bar Oct. 12 of that year. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with A. H. White, which continued until June, 1903, when Mr. Rives was appointed to the office of city clerk.

Mr. Rives is a very poor young man, but very ambitious, and his friends assure he will make a splendid record in the House of Representatives.

Probably the most dramatic of the victories and the one in which victory seemed altogether impossible, was that of Anthony Michalek known as "The Ghetto Kid."

"The newspapers make me too old in their

"Boy Congressmen" Chosen by the Illinois Voters at Recent Election



in Chicago by defeating William Preston Harrison, his brother, who had the political influence of the whole municipal government of Chicago to back him. He won by a plurality of 3676. Two years ago this district, the Eighth—now Mahonen, Democrat, a plurality of 18,000.

Mayor Harrison's Scheme Thwarted.

William Harrison had never lived in the district until about two months before the Democratic convention was held, when he moved over from the Lake Shore drive in the Twenty-first ward and entered the race which he thought was certain to result in victory for him. Mayor Harrison wanted the place for Preston, and thinking there would be no possibility of defeating him in this strong Democratic district, had got him his nomination. There was a bitter fight over the nomination. There was a heated opposition to him, and the manner of his entering the race caused heated opposition to what was termed the "boy candidate."

This district was practically the storm center of the campaign in Illinois.

McGavin was born in Riverton, Sangamon County. He began his business career at Mount Olive. He became his business career agent for the Post-Dispatch at Mount Olive, and in that capacity came along to the campaign and had studies. He read law in Springfield and lived there afterward until he came to Chicago five years ago. He has been a lawyer ever since the election of John Simulski. Mr. McGavin has only a common school education. He said he had 12 years of it, but he attributed it to the great opposition of William Preston Harrison, imported to the district by Mayor Harrison. He had to work hard to win, though all the politicians told me it would be impossible. But he was confident enough to work with all the energy possible, and if I had not done this and had considered my candidacy hopeless, as many did, Harrison would have walked over unopposed until election night.

WILL PUT A HEAD ON CLAY STATUE

Kentucky D. A. R. Will Provide This Ornament If Legislature Refuses Request.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—If the plans of Mrs. Louisiana Gibson Maxfield are successful a head will be put upon the monument of Henry Clay in the Lexington cemetery, whether the legislature shall make an appropriation for that purpose or not.

Mrs. Maxfield is regent of the Lexington Chapter, D. A. R., and at the recent state confederation in making her report she mentioned the work she had in view in order to carry the improvement of the statue to a successful conclusion.

Aside from the brief mention of the subject in her report, Mrs. Maxfield, who is now visiting in St. Paul, stated prior to her departure that it was her intention to give an exhibition of her curios collected on a trip through Japan and the Orient, for which a small contribution for the statue's repair fund.

When put to a vote on "Henry Clay" may seem a hard task, even for a Lexington woman. Mrs. Maxfield is not daunted.

When she goes home, her return home will begin the work.

OLD "EASY GUIDE" TO GREEK TONGUE

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The remains of "A Handbook of Greek Conversation" are among the papyri which Prof. Dietl has un-

bundled near Aboius, Egypt. Besides, the editor of the handbook gave his students much valuable general information. The book contained a list of cities of ancient Egypt, with their descriptions, with their biographies, the names of mountains, islands, rivers and springs and a vivid description of the "Seven Wonders of the World."

A Trifle.

There was an old grecer, a czar, who sent out an ambass to czar, It turned loose gun For practice and fun On a trawler, and went 'most to czar.

DIAMONDS

Our Holiday display is now complete and awaits your inspection

Looking at it from any standpoint—the quality of the gems—the beauty of the designs—the magnitude of the assortment—the fairness of the prices—this showing has no equal elsewhere in this city.

Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Co.,
Corner Sixth and Locust Streets.

INTRODUCTORY SALE

of the patent Never-Slip Sanitary Guard Rimless Eyeglasses.

To introduce this Eyeglass we will sell a limited number

IN SOLID AT \$2.50 GOLD

REGULAR \$5 VALUE. SOLD ONLY BY US. Ask to see our Poor less brand \$1.00 SPECTACLES.

EYES EXAMINED FREE BY DR. CHAS. REILLY,
Who for many years had entire charge of the optical business of the E. JACQUARD JEWELRY CO.

DR. REILLY HAS BEEN IN ST. LOUIS 25 YEARS and is assisted by the most competent, experienced and skilled staff of optical specialists in America.

CHAS. REILLY OPTICAL CO.,
619 LOCUST STREET

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Liquozone is now used almost the world over. Peoples half-the-world away from you are curing their ills by it. And so are people next door to you—your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask some of them what Liquozone is doing? Then ask us for a bottle to try?

Liquozone is so new that few people realize how many millions are using it. One year ago it was almost unknown in America. Now nearly half the people meet—wherever you are—know some one who Liquozone has cured.

Don't you realize that a product which has spread like this must have remarkable merit? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no evidence of cures. We have only asked the sick to let us buy the first bottle—to let the product itself show what it could do. Those sick ones told others, and the others told others. That is how it has spread.

Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is

solid. It carries its virtues to the body to go wherever the blood goes. It is a remarkable tonic—the best thing in the world for you. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1.00 for a disease germ it cannot kill.

Liquozone kills germs. It goes wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and we have found no disease germ which can resist it. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guarantee.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone;

and the British rights sold for a like

sum. That is the highest price ever paid

for similar rights on any scientific dis-

cutive.

Before making this purchase we tested

the product for two years, through physi-

cians and hospitals, in this country and

others. We employed it in all germ

diseases; in thousands of the most diffi-

cult cases obtainable. We proved that

germ troubles it did what all the skill in the world could not accomplish without it.

Now Liquozone is more widely em-

ployed than any medicine ever was. It is

more widely prescribed by the better physi-

cians. And no one can doubt that it is

doing more for sick humanity than all

the drugs in use combined.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below.

We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—

50c bottle, and will pay the druggist our

expenses for it. This applies only to the

first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We

would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to continue. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Send this offer out and repeat again. Fill out the blank and mail to the Liquozone Co., 425-434 Wabash St., Chicago.

My disease is...

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

578 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

If sick—blame yourself

When at the trifling expense of 50 cents or \$1.00 you can pur-

chase health, there is no excuse for illness of the stomach.

At the expense of thousands of dollars, years of experience,

hundreds of cases tried and cured of Diarrhea, Biliovesiculitis,

Hernia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, also, Kidney,

Liver and Bladder trouble, and all ill caused by bad digestion, it

has been demonstrated that

DR. CALDWELL'S (LAXATIVE) SYRUP PEPSIN

is a perfect remedy for stomach and bowel troubles, and one you

can always rely upon.

IT SUPPLIES PHYSICAL STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE TO THE BODY.

At your Druggist's—50c. and \$1.00.

PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY,

Monticello, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—For several years I suffered with dyspepsia, heartburn and insomnia, all caused by poor digestion. I was in despair of getting cured when I heard of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. After taking five bottles I was restored to health. The intense heat of the summer does not prostrate me as formerly, but I have enjoyed every day because my health was good.

I do not wonder at Syrup Pepsin finding such ready sale,

as it is certainly worth its weight in gold.

CAROLINA STRAUSS,

239 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

Treasurer of Harlem Schiller Club of New York.



DEMOCRATS LOSE
ONE IN SENATE

Republicans Will Have a Majority of Twenty-Six on the Party Divisions.

LAMENT COCKRELL'S DEFEAT

Generally Conceded to Be Loss to Nation and Even Opponents Regret It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The revolution wrought in the recent elections in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth Congress will not materially affect the Senate in its personnel or its political complexion.

The terms of thirty senators will expire March 4, 1905. Of these twenty-three are Republicans and seven Democrats. The Democrats are Taliarfero, of Florida; Money, of Mississippi; Cockrell, of Missouri; Gibson, of Montana; Bate, of Tennessee; Culver, of Texas, and Daniel, of Virginia. Missouri and Montana having been carried by the Republicans at the recent election, the Legislatures of those two states will send Republicans to succeed Messrs. Cockrell and Gibson. The other five states will continue to be represented by Democrats.

Two of them, Mississippi and Virginia, have already chosen Messrs. Money and Daniel to succeed themselves. It is probable Florida, Tennessee and Texas will return their present senators. At only five of the seven Democrats whose terms expire next March will be returned to the next Congress, that party will suffer a loss of two, but as there have made a gain of one in Maryland the net loss to the Democrats will be only one.

The Republican senators whose terms will expire March 4, 1905, are Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Ball, of Delaware; Bard, of California; Beveridge, of Indiana; Burrows, of Michigan; Clapp, of Minnesota; Clark, of Wyoming; Depew, of New York; Dick, of Ohio; Dietrich, of Nebraska; Foster, of Washington; Hale, of Maine; Hawley, of Connecticut; Keane, of New Jersey; Kearns, of Utah; Know, of Pennsylvania; Lodge, of Massachusetts; McComas, of Maryland; McCumber, of North Dakota; Proctor, of Vermont; Quarles, of Wisconsin; Scott, of West Virginia; and Stewart, of Nevada.

Some Elections
Already Made.

Maryland, Ohio and Vermont have elected senators for the coming term, Ohio and Vermont having elected Messrs. Dick and Proctor and Maryland Isidor Rayner, Democrat, to succeed McComas, Republican. Of the remaining Republican senators to be chosen in winter, it is very probable Aldrich, Beveridge, Burrows, Clapp, Clark, Depew, Foster, Hale, Keane, Knox, Lodge and McCumber will be chosen to succeed themselves.

It is not clear that Delaware will be able to elect a successor to Senator Ball at the approaching session. The battle of the Addicks old fight between the Addicks and anti-Addicks forces threatens to be renewed. The antiquity of Mr. Addicks and his following town, Mr. Ball, so little that it is not at all likely that he will be chosen. Hawley of Connecticut has been an important factor in the campaign to be a candidate. He was not in the Senate during the entire session last winter. Dietrich of Nebraska, who entered the Senate in March, will not be in the upper house term will be dropped and another Republican sent in his place. Kearns of Utah and Scott of Wisconsin decide some time ago that they would not seek re-election, and will be succeeded by new men. Thus, there will be five new senators selected to succeed the old Republicans whose terms will expire in March.

In addition to the senators whose terms will expire March 4, 1905, the vice-president-elect will certainly retire with the expiration of the present Congress, if he does not retire at an earlier date, and a new member will be in from Indiana. At-Gov. Crane of Massachusetts and Attorney-General Knox of Pennsylvania will be in at the opening of the approaching session as successors to the late Senators Hoar and Quay, thus adding two new men to the Senate.

Knox Sure of
Full Term.

Mr. Knox will surely be chosen by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the unexpired term of Senator Quay and for the full term beginning March 4. The term for which Mr. Hoar was last chosen expires March 4, 1905, so that his successor will be elected for the period including Messrs. Crane and Knox the new men who will enter the Senate next year will not exceed ten.

The Senate is now constituted of 57 Republicans and 33 Democrats. After March 4, the will be changed to 58 Republicans and 32 Democrats, probably making a successor to Mr. Ball. As already explained, the Republicans will gain one senator from Missouri and one from Montana, and lose one from Indiana. The loss of Senator Cockrell will be severely felt by the Democrats. He is the oldest senator in continuous service next to Mr. Aldrich. The latter entered the Senate in 1878 and the former two years later, succeeding Carl Schurz. Thirty years of continuous service will be suffered by Cockrell with an experience that is invaluable. His departure from the Senate will be a loss not only to his party but to the country.

While strictly adhering to his party when questions involving its policy were used in construction, Mr. Cockrell was broad and liberal in his construction of administrative matters affecting the public welfare, and was distinguished for his wisdom and judgment in connection with the general appropriation and other measures involving expenditure of the public money or creation of the public credit. During the last period of his party's majority in the Senate Mr. Cockrell was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and for a long period has been the ranking member of the minority on that important committee.

CASIMIR-PERIER PAID WELL.

Bottled Millet's Butcher and Baker Bills, but Got a Great Bargain.

Special Gains, 1904, by the Post-Dispatch, Nov. 18.—Artists and bohemians who drink or gamble, the bills are laughing at a story lately told. In Casimir-Perier's father's shop, and if at first he succeeds to be a victim, he profits greatly at the expense of the shop.

Casimir-Perier, the elder, visited Corot who was busy painting a picture. The visitor was in love with the painting and insisted on buying it.

"You can have the picture on one condition," said Corot, indifferently. "It is that you pay what Casimir Millet owes to his butcher and baker."

"Agreed," cried Casimir-Perier, delighted, and so he paid the butcher and baker to pay the two bills. Millet owed the bills \$1000, and they had permitted his credit to endure for a long time. Besides, he had an appetite.

"I paid the two bills the money without giving the man the reason for him \$1000. Then, a dealer would never have given for more than \$500; today it is worth easily

MAY-STERN'S OFFERINGS ARE ALWAYS INTERESTING

\$1.00

CASH

For this fine

CHARTER

OAK

HOT BLAST

and balance \$1 a month!

It's one of the very finest heating stoves on the market. It is hand-made nickel-trimmed and has a large hot-blast down draft on top and large

15-INCH FIREPOT.

The best stove you ever

saw at this price.

\$10.50

ONLY \$1.50 IN CASH!

The May-Stern
Exclusive Vernis
Martin Bed.

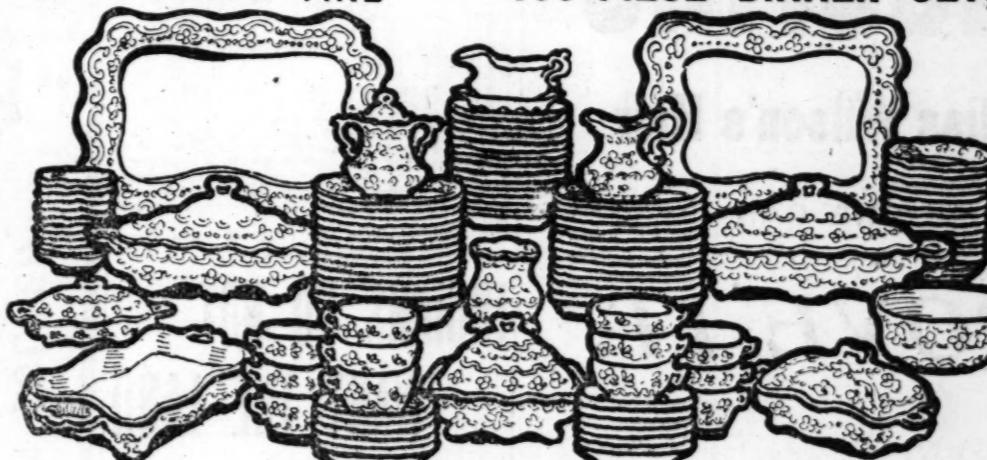
Balance \$2.00 a Month.

Complete with Spring
and Mattress

Exactly Like Cut

\$16.75

\$2.00 CASH FOR THIS FINE 100-PIECE DINNER SET,



And balance \$2.00 a month. A handsome Dinner Set, consisting of 100 large and useful pieces of GENUINE CHINA that is equal to fine imported ware—each piece a beautiful piece—a set with large meat platters and large vegetable dishes that will delight every housewife—worth fully \$25.00.

\$16.75

Special, on easy terms of \$2.00 cash and \$2.00 a month for...



CHINA CLOSETS

Like cut—real beauties, made of solid oak, in rich golden finish—

nicely constructed and set off with very pretty pattern mirror at top—

worth \$25.00.

\$15.50

COMBINATION
BOOKCASES

Like cut—a very attractive style in golden oak finish—nicely appointed desk with compartments underneath—bookcase with adjustable shelves—pattern mirror at top—

worth \$12.50.

\$8.98

WE
GIVE
EAGLE
TRADING
STAMPS.Extension
Tables

Like cut—nicely polished top—heavy legs—extra leaves—

worth \$6.50—

\$4.48

COOK
STOVES

Four-Hole Cook

Stoves—good ovens—

excellent baker and

worth \$9.50—special

at—

\$6.90

PARLOR
SUITS

Of Five Pieces—like

cut—rich mahogany

finish—nicely upholstered—

worth \$25.00

—special—

\$17.50

MANTEL
BEDS

Like cut—solid oak

throughout—nicely carved panels and

best interior construction—

worth \$12.50—

special—

\$9.50

SPECIAL!!

Nickel-Plated Cake

or Fruit Stands,

Like cut—a grand special bargain—

beautifully polished and very artistically

engraved—made of pure white metal and

heavily nickel-plated

—\$30.00 on sale Monday,

and as much

longer as they last, at—

19c

WE GIVE
EAGLE TRADING
STAMPS

THIS MAGNIFICENT BED-DAVENPORT

\$27.50

SOFT COAL
HEATERS.

Don't postpone the purchase of that new stove a day longer! Attend to it as soon as you possibly can! Bitter, biting winter days are close at hand and you should be ready when they come. See the immense assortment of stoves we offer—all sizes—all styles and all at money-saving prices and on your own terms of credit. Stoves like cut—this week—special

at—

\$27.50

\$3.48

PAY US \$1.00 CASH

For this massive

CHARTER

OAK

STEEL RANGE

And balance 50c a week—an offer that has proved the greatest sensation of the year.

This is our celebrated Royal Standard Steel Range—made of finest polished blue steel—with six holes, high warming closet, drop tea shelves, pouch feed, large oven and firebricks guaranteed for three years. Worth \$30.00. Special on the above easy terms at May-Stern's for

\$27.50

Our written guarantee of satisfaction with every one.

\$27.50

\$8.98

SIDEBOARDS

Like cut—strong, solid, handsome Sideboard—set off with attractive carvings and beveled mirror—sold regularly at \$12.50,

and the best value in town at that price—Special this week at

\$8.98

\$7.75

CASH
OR
CREDIT

DRESSERS

Like cut—made of solid oak and nicely patterned mirror standing on graceful stand—worth \$12.50—Special this week at

\$7.75

\$7.75

BRIGHTEN THE HOME
WITH A PIANO.

Never mind about the money. Your credit is good here! See the splendid Upright Pianos we offer this week.

\$175.00

TERMS: \$1.50 A WEEK,
And No Interest Ever Charged.WE GIVE
EAGLE TRADING
STAMPS

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

Household Servants Only. 14 Words 14c.
Business Announcements, 15c a line.
LADIES—250 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope. Gem Art Co., Dept. 222, Chicago.

LADIES WANTED—Monday morning, at 2618 Washington av., 3 or 4 young ladies to handle the work. Apply 1628 Coleman st. Lit- tle work.

OPERATORS WANTED—Experienced on ladies' modish underwear; also for filling machines. F. H. COOPER, 1009 Locust st., Ed. 10c.

OPERATORS WANTED—Experienced operators on custom pants. Card at once at 308 N. 9th st., second floor.

OPERATORS WANTED—Wanted—Operators on children's pants; also girls to learn. 123 N. 11th st.

OPERATORS WANTED—On envelope machines. E. L. F. COOPER, 1009 Locust st.

LADIES WANTED—420 per 1000 copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; no mailing or expense. 400 words. Materials free; inclose self-addressed envelope. Gem Art Co., No. 151 9th st., Philadelphia.

LADIES WANTED—20 per 1000 copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; no mailing or expense. 400 words. Materials free; inclose self-addressed envelope. Gem Art Co., No. 151 9th st., Philadelphia.

LADIES WANTED—In all parts of the United States, wanted—ladies to help with housework, treatment for diseases of women; no capital required; liberal pay. For further particulars add. A. E. Wright, 202 N. High st., Jefferson Co., Mo.

LADIES WANTED—Energetic young ladies to work in the employ of a great seller. Chas. F. Johnson.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroidery, batik, etc., envelopes; also to do order work; send envelope. Ladies Exchange, 1006 W. Madison.

LADIES WANTED—Everywhere, copying letters to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope. 5750 Vernon av.

OLD LADY WANTED—Good old lady to do gen- tle work. Apply 1628 Coleman st.

WOMAN WANTED—For general housework. 3211 Olive st.

WOMAN WANTED—Colored woman for general housework. 2311 Olive st.

WOMAN WANTED—A middle-aged woman for general work; call any time at 2624 N. Broad- way.

WOMAN WANTED—White woman, without chil- dren, to do cleaning for room rent. 1806 Mer- cer st. 2d fl.

WOMAN WANTED—For housework; good wages. 801 S. 2d st.

WOMAN WANTED—For general housework. 4104 North Market st.

WOMAN WANTED—Elderly woman to help with housework; good wages. 1806 Mercer st.

WOMAN WANTED—Good old lady to do gen- tle work. Apply 1628 Coleman st.

WOMAN WANTED—To clean house. Call at 3130 Locust st.

WOMAN WANTED—To clean house. Call at 3130 Locust st.

WOMAN WANTED—Middle-aged woman to assist with housework; one to go home at night. 2700 Franklin av.

WOMAN WANTED—To wash. Monday morning. 1515 Hough st.

WOMAN WANTED—A colored woman to play piano at night. 18A S. 2d st.

WOMAN WANTED—For general housework; white preferred. 2116½ Chestnut st.

PACKERS—Experienced packers; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-Dispatch.

PAINTERS—Painted and paper hanged in office or house; good references. Ad. N. 125 Post-

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY

14 Words, 10c.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY

14 Words, 10c.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY.

14. Words, 10c. 14. Words, 10c. 14. Words, 10c.
ELEVENTH ST. 2613 N. Unfinished room for
QUARTAN ST. 718—Nicely furnished room; LOCUST ST. 2814 N.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY.
14 Words, 14c

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY.

14 Words, 10c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN

With the great opportunity offered as to location, price and terms in the lovely 9-room residence recently erected by the Southampton Realty Company.

THERE IS NO REASON

Why any man who is blessed with good health and fairly good wages should not own his home. IT IS A DUTY TO YOUR FAMILY, and these houses with the most liberal terms offer the means. They are well built, have hardwood reception hall and stairs, pretty bathroom, enameled tub and wash stand, nickel plumbing, cabinet mantels, gas grates, and in fact every convenience that is expected in a NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.

LOCATED IN BEAUTIFUL SOUTHAMPTON

When you consider the price of these houses, \$4750, in the prettiest place in town. THERE ARE NO "EXTRAS," every improvement is made and paid for. Houses are open for inspection today and every day. We also have a few choice lots in Southampton that we can sell on a payment of \$25 cash, \$10 per month. Take car on Pine st. marked SOUTHAMPTON which goes direct to the property in 40 minutes.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Agent
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

MOUNT ST. EDWARD

AT THE TERMINUS OF THE CASS AVENUE LINE.

Fine, high lots, close to street cars, stores, churches and schools.

\$250 and Up. \$10 Cash, \$5 Monthly.

NO RESTRICTIONS.

SEE THEM TODAY. AGENT ON THE GROUNDS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., AGENT, FOURTH AND PINE.



For Sale on Monthly Payments!

\$250 CASH
BALANCE
\$40 PER MONTHA Rare Opportunity to Buy a Home
SEVERAL NEW HOUSES
—AT—N. W. Corner Julian and
Hamilton Avs.
Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Co.
Main 520. 812 Olive. A 251.

PAGE AVENUE HEIGHTS

CLOSE TO SUBURBAN PARK CARS ON PAGE AVENUE.

150 LOTS SOLD, 60 HOUSES BUILT
THIS YEAR.

LOTS 50x125, \$400 AND UPWARDS.

TERMS, \$25 CASH, \$10 MONTHLY, 5 PER CENT INTEREST.

Agent on the ground today and every day, 2 to 6 p. m. Take Suburban Park or Easton avenue car to Page avenue.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., AGENT, FOURTH AND PINE.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 Words, 20c

4484 LACLEDE AVENUE.

A very attractive 8-room residence with lot 50x125. Could not be duplicated for \$10,000. Price \$7500. Might take a little less.

COMMONWEALTH
TRUST CO BROADWAY & OLIVE

MAKE ME AN OFFER.

If so, we'll show you house 403 Sidney st., an 8-room residence, lot 50x125, that can be bought for the sum of \$6000.

ARTHUR G. PRINZ, 9th and Russell.

FINE CABANNE HOME

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE WITH
TREES, SHRUBBARY, ETC.;
WILL TAKE OTHER PROPS
IN EXCHANG FOR HOME IN
SPLENDID CONDITION.

HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
812 OLIVE STREET.

OLIVE ST.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 Words, 20c

FOR SALE ON
MONTHLY PAYMENTS,

OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD VACANT GROUND.

13 NEW SINGLE FLAT BUILDINGS

2616, 2628, 2640, 2654, 2700, 2701, 2702,
2704, 2706, 2726, 2745, 2754 and 2758.

Block North of Shenandoah.

These flats consist of 5 rooms and bath on

first floor, 6 rooms and bath on second

floor; separate furnaces, hot and cold

water; cemented cellar with plastered

ceilings. Total 25 to 35 ft. front.

For cards of admission and further par-

ticulars.

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK REALTY CO.,

717 CHESTNUT ST.

\$55,000 PAYS 4 PER CENT NET.

\$10,000 PAYS 4 PER CENT NET.

\$21,000 PAYS 7 PER CENT NET.

\$65,000 PAYS 6 PER CENT NET.

\$25,000 PAYS 5% PER CENT NET.

HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,

812 OLIVE.

\$7500

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

5238 Page Av.; 7-room residence;

lot 50x137. Price, \$4000. Will sell on

easy terms. Possession on short notice.

Rutledge & Kilpatrick Realty Co.,

717 CHESTNUT ST.

\$11,500

FINE INVESTMENT ONLY

1910-1914-12 S. Al st., 3 large 8-story brick

houses in front and 2 2-story brick houses in

rear, arranged an 15 fols, lot 50x130; all in good

condition, well rented; present rent \$1000 per year; don't fail to see it if you want

a real bargain.

JAS. M. FRANCIS & CO., 708 Chestnut.

AT A SACRIFICE, \$2750.

802 Iowa Av.; 3-story brick, two families;

4 rooms on first floor, 2 rooms on second floor; lot 50x125;

alley back, front sidewalk.

ARTHUR G. PRINZ, 9th and Russell.

Washington Av. Residence.

Built for owner; located on the north side, near

Lake st. and 10th. Two bedrooms, front parlor,

kitchen, dining room, back parlor, bath, sunroom,

and painted; hand-carved bookcases, buffet, dev-

expert and has buck built in house; has 3 bat-

hams, 2 bathtubs, stable. Will sell the house with

out handsome furniture at a sacrifice as owner

is leaving city.

COMMONWEALTH

TRUST CO BROADWAY & OLIVE

\$540—PRICE \$4000.

For \$4000 you can buy a well-built flat, with

four rooms on first floor, and an upper floor, and 1

room and bath on upper floors.

\$8000 will buy two brick houses, one with ten

bedrooms, two bath, kitchen, dining room, parlor,

bedroom, bath, sunroom, back parlor, bath, sunroom,

and painted; front entrance, back entrance,

lot 50x125; facing lines streets (all made).

\$5000 will buy a 2-story brick house, 10

bedrooms, 2 bath, sunroom, back parlor, bath, sunroom,

and painted; front entrance, back entrance,

lot 50x125; facing lines streets (all made).

\$8000 buys a three-story brick house on Pine

Herrmann R. E. Co., 1127 Chestnut st.

RENT \$540—PRICE \$4000.

For \$4000 you can buy a well-built flat, with

four rooms on first floor, and an upper floor, and 1

room and bath on upper floors.

\$8000 will buy two brick houses, one with ten

bedrooms, two bath, kitchen, dining room, parlor,

bedroom, bath, sunroom, back parlor, bath, sunroom,

and painted; front entrance, back entrance,

lot 50x125; facing lines streets (all made).

\$5000 will buy a 2-story brick house, 10

bedrooms, two bath, kitchen, dining room, parlor,

bedroom, bath, sunroom, back parlor, bath, sunroom,

and painted; front entrance, back entrance,

lot 50x125; facing lines streets (all made).

\$8000 buys a three-story brick house on Pine

Herrmann R. E. Co., 1127 Chestnut st.

RENT \$2000—PRICE \$13,000.

For \$13,000 you can buy a detached building, store on first

and an upper floor, and a room on the second floor, and a room on the third floor, and a room on the fourth floor, and a room on the fifth floor, and a room on the sixth floor, and a room on the seventh floor, and a room on the eighth floor, and a room on the ninth floor, and a room on the tenth floor, and a room on the eleventh floor, and a room on the twelfth floor, and a room on the thirteenth floor, and a room on the fourteenth floor, and a room on the fifteenth floor, and a room on the sixteenth floor, and a room on the seventeenth floor, and a room on the eighteenth floor, and a room on the nineteenth floor, and a room on the twentieth floor, and a room on the twenty-first floor, and a room on the twenty-second floor, and a room on the twenty-third floor, and a room on the twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the thirty-first floor, and a room on the thirty-second floor, and a room on the thirty-third floor, and a room on the thirty-fourth floor, and a room on the thirty-fifth floor, and a room on the thirty-sixth floor, and a room on the thirty-seventh floor, and a room on the thirty-eighth floor, and a room on the thirty-ninth floor, and a room on the forty-first floor, and a room on the forty-second floor, and a room on the forty-third floor, and a room on the forty-fourth floor, and a room on the forty-fifth floor, and a room on the forty-sixth floor, and a room on the forty-seventh floor, and a room on the forty-eighth floor, and a room on the forty-ninth floor, and a room on the fifty-first floor, and a room on the fifty-second floor, and a room on the fifty-third floor, and a room on the fifty-fourth floor, and a room on the fifty-fifth floor, and a room on the fifty-sixth floor, and a room on the fifty-seventh floor, and a room on the fifty-eighth floor, and a room on the fifty-ninth floor, and a room on the sixty-first floor, and a room on the sixty-second floor, and a room on the sixty-third floor, and a room on the sixty-fourth floor, and a room on the sixty-fifth floor, and a room on the sixty-sixth floor, and a room on the sixty-seventh floor, and a room on the sixty-eighth floor, and a room on the sixty-ninth floor, and a room on the seventy-first floor, and a room on the seventy-second floor, and a room on the seventy-third floor, and a room on the seventy-fourth floor, and a room on the seventy-fifth floor, and a room on the seventy-sixth floor, and a room on the seventy-seventh floor, and a room on the seventy-eighth floor, and a room on the seventy-ninth floor, and a room on the eighty-first floor, and a room on the eighty-second floor, and a room on the eighty-third floor, and a room on the eighty-fourth floor, and a room on the eighty-fifth floor, and a room on the eighty-sixth floor, and a room on the eighty-seventh floor, and a room on the eighty-eighth floor, and a room on the eighty-ninth floor, and a room on the ninety-first floor, and a room on the ninety-second floor, and a room on the ninety-third floor, and a room on the ninety-fourth floor, and a room on the ninety-fifth floor, and a room on the ninety-sixth floor, and a room on the ninety-seventh floor, and a room on the ninety-eighth floor, and a room on the ninety-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-first floor, and a room on the一百-second floor, and a room on the一百-third floor, and a room on the一百-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-fourteenth floor, and a room on the一百-fifteenth floor, and a room on the一百-sixteenth floor, and a room on the一百-seventeenth floor, and a room on the一百-eighteenth floor, and a room on the一百-nineteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-first floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-second floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-third floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fourth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-fifth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-sixth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-seventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eighth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-ninth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-eleventh floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-twelfth floor, and a room on the一百-twenty-thirteenth floor, and a room on the

Sunday

POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1904.

Magazine



*Birth
of the
New St. Louis
and
End
of the
World's Fair.
An Allegory.*

DRIVEN off by the Sunrise of Education, the Wild Horses of Darkness—Ignorance, Prejudice, Bigotry—plunge downward into the Night! And with the coming Day, a New Spirit enters upon Life! It is the child, the heir, the product of the great enterprise now drawing to a close.

The World's Fair was conceived and executed in the spirit of Education. Its influence was to be Moral, not material. It was to show a profit in spiritual gain—not in dollars. It was to bring hither the peoples of Europe and show them the wonders wrought in the New World. It was to gather in its wide embrace the peoples of America and bid them know each other. And, more than all else, it was to call up from farm and forge, from cotton field and river bank, the peoples of the Great Southwest who in their millions were to come together in their own metropolis and touch elbows with the world.

This was what the World's Fair set out to do.

IT IS DONE!

The World's Fair will live in history. But much more will it live in an enlightened humanity, with broader sympathies and keener intellect among those who most have profited by it.

CHREY

THE FAKER, OR, AS THE PAINTER EMILIO ARTIGUE CALLS HIS PICTURE, "SOMNAMBULIST"



ARGENTINE. WEST PAVILION. GALLERIES 95-96.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Artigue, Emilio, Paris. 2. Somnambulist.

A Character Study of The Credulous—One of the Most Dramatic Paintings in the Fine Art Exhibit at the Fair

IN galleries where much space is given to portraits and to efforts toward a record of Nature's ever-varying moods, a dramatic picture is like a glass of cold water in August. "A Portrait of a Lady," "Cattle in Pasture," "Winter Sunlight," "Weeds," "Autumn Morning," "Portrait of a Child," "Portrait of an Old Man," "Chill October"—these and their like, for all the merit they have, grow tiresome and their flat titles dull the hues of their canvases.

There are few pictures in the Fine Art Galleries at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which rest one thus wearied more quickly than the quaintly named "Somnambulist" by Emilio Artigue. It is a "character" painting, full of interest in every square inch, and telling a story that is worthy to be absorbed. "The Hypnotist" would be a better title, or "The Faker" or "Credulity" or "The

Fortune Teller" or "The Trance," but the Artigue has called it "Somnambulist" and so it must stand.

SCHLATTERS are to be found in the Argentine, it seems, long-haired men who, through avoidance of the bath, claim to have achieved superhuman powers, who wear strange costume and speak a gibberish concocted like doctors' Latin, to impress the unlearned and aid in the snaring of the dull-witted.

Such an one is shown in Artigue's picture, playing his high card in the game of fake. His hair is very long, his beard untrimmed. To separate himself still farther from the villagers who have gathered about his tent, he wears a clawhammer coat and on a table near his hand is a high hat, the like of which cannot be found outside Buenos Ayres.

He is finishing his "spiel," his "line of talk," his "song," his "bark," his skilfully constructed mixture of scientifically established fact and old wives' legends, volubly phrased for the entanglement of his hearers' wits. His audience consists of 26 persons, ranging from a girl 4 years to a woman of 70, and on every face there is intense curiosity. He has captured at least the interest of all who hear him.

Before him a woman is seated, possibly his wife. Her eyes are blindfolded. Her hands are crossed over her broad stomach and her shoulders are covered by a shawl. The faker's left hand, thin and long of finger—psychopathic is the jargon word for such a hand—is extended toward the blinded eyes of the seated woman.

"She never saw you, she never met you, yet she will tell you your name, past, present and future," he is probably saying. The pretty young girl in the line smiles, but not in ridicule; the girl who wears her brother's cap steps in-voluntarily nearer the faker and her mother's arm restrains her.

You see that this man is adroit; you may believe that he is self-deceived. There is every chance that one who loves the abnormal so much as to so costume himself, that a man who possesses such a thin, long-fingered hand may be mentally unbalanced and addicted to auto-hypnotism.

Many mediums, seers, psychopaths, and fortune tellers are self-deceived. They live in the midst of a pretense, in the atmosphere of a cant which is repeated so constantly that it comes to wear the look of truth. It is an axiom with them that the future will unroll before the mind of a person in hypnotic sleep. They hypnotize themselves, "go into a trance," and, emerging, spout portents oracularly, basing their messages on fragments of thought, wild guesses and what the inquiring victim has told them.

Be he unkempt enough, mysterious enough and sufficiently odd in his costume a keen man will find everywhere the credulous circle Artigue has painted.

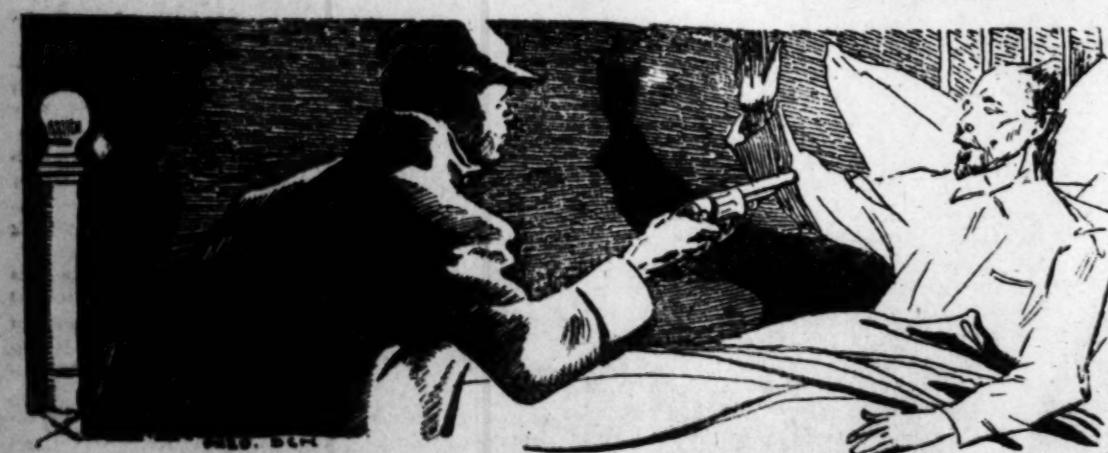
In the back of every mind there are superstitions, relics of primal fear. Would you cross the street in front of a hearse? Will you sit at a table if you are No. 13? Will you walk under a ladder, begin a journey on Friday, cut your hair in the old of the moon or throw that extracted tooth into the street where a dog might find it? Honest, now, don't you believe that that queer feeling you had one morning last week was a warning of danger and if you hadn't remembered it and got on the second car instead of the first that came, you would have been killed in that collision? Now, confess; didn't you have a mysterious "hunch" on the result of the election, an unexplainable impression, stranger than reason? Don't you remember that the fortune teller told you you would marry a dark man—and you did—who would take you on a journey over much water—and he did take you up Lake Michigan—who would cause you much worry—and he does stay out at nights, smokes too much and never likes to go to receptions—that you would have three children—and you have two now—that you would only be married once and would die before your husband—which may turn out to be true.

O, yes, Horatio, there are queer things in heaven and earth, but the faker's philosophy embodies them all, not only for the work-stunted ones, but for the most exclusive society of Denmark. Artigue's faker would only need a robe instead of a rumpled dress suit and he would be ready to astound the denizens of Westmoreland place. They would gather around him just as the ranch people gathered about him in the Argentine, some gay, some poker-faced, some fearless, all intensely interested and all feeling that vulgar and uncouth though he be, the strange gift of fore-knowledge may be in him.

He will put your handkerchief next to his chest and fetch it forth with healing for all ills and smelling of his un-washed body. He will stroke your head and pin-pricks of pain will follow the lines of his fingers' trace until all noises fade to enormous distances and your soul wanders through unfamiliar fields and groves and grottoes. He will make you forget his uncanny ears, his uncombed shock of oiled but matted hair and the onion he ate, by the force of his brilliant gaze and the sonorous sentences which roll ungrammatically from his loose-lipped mouth.

Society has no defense from such fakers so long as the public neglect to cut their hair, shave their beards and put them in the clothing common to their kind. If that were done their romance would vanish; no force of speech could overcome the weakness of their exposed chins and the knobbed ugliness of their clipped skulls. In common dress they would become commonplace and even the ultra credulous would be slow to say that so clipped, shaven and attired they could overcome the guardians of the future and peep behind the present's gates. JON E. GORSE

'MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN.'



THE burglar stepped inside the window quickly, and then he took his time. A burglar who respects his art always takes his time before taking anything else. The house was a private residence. By its boarded front door and untrimmed Boston ivy the burglar knew that the mistress of it was sitting on some oceanside piazza telling a sympathetic man in a yachting cap that no one had ever understood her sensitive, lonely heart, nor knew by the light in the third-story front windows and by the lateness of the season that the master of the house had come home, and would soon extinguish his light and retire. For it was September of the year and of the soul, in which season the house's good man comes to consider roof gardens and stenographers as vanities, and to desire the return of his mate and the more durable happiness of discomfit and moral excellencies.

The burglar softly opened the door of the lighted room. The gas was turned low. A man lay in the bed the match illuminated his salient points for a moment. With his cigarette lighted he began to prowl. He wore no masks, dark lanterns or gum shoes. He carried a 38-caliber revolver in his pocket and he chewed peppermint gum thoughtfully.

The furniture of the house was swathed in its summer dust protectors. The silver was far away in safe-deposit vaults. The burglar expected no remarkable "haul." His objective point was that dimly-lighted room where the master of the house should be sleeping heavily after what solace he had sought to lighten the burden of his loneliness. A "touch" might be made there to the extent of legitimate, fair professional profits—loose money, a watch, a jeweled stickpin—nothing exorbitant or beyond reason. He had seen the window left open and had taken the chance.

The burglar softly opened the door of the lighted room. The gas was turned low. A man lay in the bed

asleep. On the dresser lay many things in confusion—a crumpled roll of bills, a watch, keys, three poker chips, crushed cigars, a pink silk hair bow, and an unopened bottle of bromo-seltzer for a balsam in the morning.

The burglar took three steps toward the dresser. The man in the bed suddenly uttered a squeaky groan and opened his eyes. His right hand slid under his pillow, but remained there.

"Lay still," said the burglar, in conversational tone. Burglars of the third type do not hiss. The citizen in the bed looked at the round end of the burglar's pistol and lay still.

"Now hold up both your hands," commanded the burglar. The citizen had a little, pointed, brown-and-gray beard, like that of a painless dentist. He looked solid, esteemed, irritable and disgusted. He sat up in bed and raised his right hand above his head.

"Up with the other one," ordered the burglar. "You might be amphibious and shoot with your left. You can count two, can't you? Hurry up, now."

"Can't raise the other one," said the citizen, with a contortion of his lineaments.

"What's the matter with it?"

"Rheumatism in the shoulder."

"Inflammation!"

"Was. The inflammation has gone down."

The burglar stood for a moment or two, holding his gun on the afflicted one. He glanced at the plunder on the dresser and then, with a half-embarrassed air, turned to the man in the bed. Then he, too, made a sudden grimace.

"Don't stand there making faces," snapped the citizen, bad-humoredly. "If you've come to burgle why don't you do it? There's some stuff lying around."

"Excuse me," said the burglar with a grin; "but it just

occurred to me that you would have popped you when you wouldn't hoist that left claw of yours."

"How long have you had it?" inquired the citizen.

"Four years. I guess that ain't all. Once you've got it it's you for a rheumatic life—that's my judgment."

"Ever try rattlesnake oil?" asked the citizen, interestingly.

"Gallons," said the burglar.

"If all the snakes I've used

the oil of was strung out in a row they'd reach eight

times as far as Saturn, and the rattles could be heard at Valparaiso, Indiana, and back."

"Some use Chiselum's Pills," remarked the citizen.

"Fudge!" said the burglar.

"Took 'em five months. No

good. I had some relief the year I tried Finkelham's Extract, Balm of Gilead poultice and Potts' Pain Pulverizer;

but I think it was the buckeye I carried in my pocket

which done the trick."

"Is yours worse in the morning or at night?" asked the citizen.

"Night," said the burglar; "just when I'm busiest. Say,

take down that arm of yours—I guess you won't—Say,

did you ever try Blickerstaff's Blood Builder?"

"I never did. Does yours come in paroxysms or is it a

steady pain?"

The burglar sat down on the foot of the bed and rested his gun on his crossed knee.

"It jumps," said he. "It strikes me when I ain't looking

for it. I had to give up second-story work because I got

stuck sometimes half way up. Tell you what—I don't be-

lieve the bloomin' doctors know what is good for it."

"Same here. I've spent a thousand dollars without get-

ting any relief. Yours swell azy?"

"Of mornings. And when it's going to rain—great

Christopher!"

"Me, too," said the citizen. "I can tell when a streak

of humidity the size of a tablecloth starts from Florida on

its way to New York. And if I pass a theater where there's an 'East Lynne' matinee going on the moisture starts my left arm jumping like a toothache."

"It's undiluted—hades," said the burglar.

"You're dead right," said the citizen.

The burglar looked down at his pistol and thrust it into his pocket with an awkward attempt at ease.

"Say, old man," he said constrainedly, "ever try ope-

doloc?"

"Stop!" said the citizen angrily. "Might as well rub on restaurant butter."

"Sure," concurred the burglar. "It's a salve suitable

for little Minnie when the kitty scratches her finger. I'll

tell you what! We're up against it. I only find one thing

that eases her up. Hey! Little old sanitary, ameliorating,

irritate-forget Booze. Say—this job's off—scuse me—go

on your clothes and let's go out and have some. 'Sous la

liberty, but—ouch! There she goes again!"

"For a week," said the citizen, "I haven't been able to dress myself without help. I'm afraid Thomas is in bed, and—"

"Climb out," said the burglar, "I'll help you get into your duds."

The conventional returned as a tidal wave and flooded the citizen. He stroked his brown-and-gray beard.

"It's very unusual"—he began.

"Here's your shirt," said the burglar, "fall out. I know

a man who said Omberry Ointment fixed him in two weeks

so he could use both hands in tying his four-in-hand."

As they were going out the door the citizen turned and started back.

"Likely to forget my money," he explained: "I laid it on

the dresser last night."

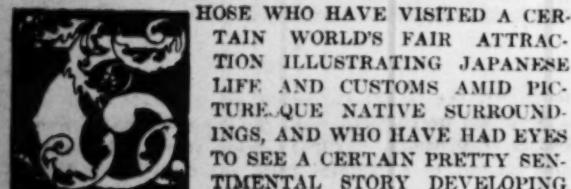
The burglar caught him by the right sleeve.

"Come on," he said bluffly. "I ask you. Leave it alone. I've got the price. Ever try witch hazel and oil of wintergreen?"

The Romance of a Japanese Harvard Student and His Fiancee



How Mr. Hirobumi Ito and Pretty Miss Haruko Hatoyama Came to This Country as a Betrothed Pair Seeking Western Education—Earning Their Harvard and Radcliff Tuition by Working at World's Fair—A Love Story of Tokio and St. Louis.



HOSE WHO HAVE VISITED A CERTAIN WORLD'S FAIR ATTRACTION ILLUSTRATING JAPANESE LIFE AND CUSTOMS AMID PICTURE-QUE NATIVE SURROUNDINGS, AND WHO HAVE HAD EYES TO SEE A CERTAIN PRETTY SENTIMENTAL STORY DEVELOPING THERE, HAVE WITNESSED THE

PROGRESS OF A GENUINE JAPANESE COURTSHIP, WHICH HAD ITS ORIGIN IN TOKIO IN THE SUMMER OF 1903 AND WHICH CONSTITUTES A STRIKING OBJECT LESSON IN THE DELICATE POISE OF THE JAPANESE CHARACTER.

THE YOUNG MAN IN THIS DAINTY JAPANESE ROMANCE OF TWO AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IS MR. HIROBUMI ITO, AND THE YOUNG WOMAN IS MISS HARUKO HATOYAMA, BOTH CONNECTED WITH THE ATTRACTION IN QUESTION. THEY HAVE KNOWN EACH OTHER SINCE THE DAYS OF THEIR POETIC CHILDHOOD IN JAPAN, AND THEY ARE DEEPLY IN LOVE WITH ONE ANOTHER NOW AND ARE DETERMINED TO BECOME HUSBAND AND WIFE IF THE FATES PERMIT. BUT THERE HAVE BEEN SERIOUS OBSTACLES IN THEIR WAY, AND THE STORY OF HOW THESE OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN MET AND HOW THE COUPLE HOPE TO TRIUMPH IN THE END IS ONE OF THE MOST QUAINTELY BEAUTIFUL LOVE TALES YET BROUGHT INTO BEING BY THE WORLD'S FAIR.

M. HIROBUMI ITO came to this country two years ago for the purpose of acquiring a Western education. His parents were not rich people, but they belong to one of the noble families of Japan and were anxious that their son should fit himself for a worthy place in the march of events that promise so much for the future of Japan.

Mr. Ito was already a graduate of the Tokio High School. Upon coming to this country he entered the Leland Stanford University at San Francisco and there made a most brilliant record. At the close of the session he took a competitive examination under the College Examining Board of New York and won a Harvard scholarship. Then, justly proud of his initial achievements in this country, he returned to Japan for his summer vacation, preparatory to entering upon his duties at Harvard.

It was then that the little Japanese God of Love—in effect the same Cupid that works his will the world over—had his inning in the life game being played by Mr. Ito. Upon his arrival at Tokio the young Japanese collegian renewed his acquaintance with pretty Miss Haruko Hatoyama, the girl-friend of his younger days. She had herself just completed the High School course in her native city.

Promptly enough, and very naturally, the two fell in love with one another. They could not bear the thought of being separated, yet with the true Japanese sense of duty to his country, young Mr. Ito felt that he could not conscientiously neglect the opportunity of gaining a Harvard training and thus making himself more valuable to Japan and the Mikado. He must return to America. That was certain. But when he came to think that this would mean parting from winsome Haruko Hatoyama the thought made his heart ache piteously.

Suddenly there came to his mind a thought that presented a way out of the difficulty. He went straight to the young woman's parents with a most unusual proposition. Would they not permit Haruko Hatoyama to go to America under his protection, also take a university course in this country, and thus additionally strengthen herself as one of the patriotic and capable women who have done so much for Japan? He pictured to them in glowing colors the benefit this would be to their daughter. And, so he talked earnestly with Haruko Hatoyama herself on this same subject.



ITO AND MISS HATOYAMA IN JAPANESE BOOTH AT THE FAIR.

It was not a difficult task to inspire the girl with an ambition fully matching his own. But with her parents the task was harder. They knew and approved of the young man. They were willing that in time he should marry Haruko. It was from the thought of allowing their daughter to accompany him to America that they shrank. All the old Japanese customs and prejudices forbade such a thing. Besides it took money to acquire a Western education, more money than they felt they could afford.

Hirobumi Ito wrestled in argument with the father and mother of Haruko Hatoyama. He explained to them how, under the American custom, many girls in this country earned money with which to pay their way through college and were esteemed all the more highly for that very reason. As for the proprieties—would the girl be under his protection, the protection of her betrothed, and would he not be careful of her good name and defend her with his life? So persuasively did he plead his cause that at last the girl's parents gave their consent.

Together the two came to San Francisco and together they crossed the continent to Cambridge. There Miss Hatoyama entered a preparatory school and Mr. Ito began his Harvard career. He studied hard, but, notwithstanding, he went every day to see his sweetheart and to help her with her studies. And again he won exceptional collegiate honors, finding himself, at the close of the Harvard term last June, possessed of another scholarship which will carry him through the university to graduation and provide him with a snug sum of money beside. Every cent of this, above what is needed for his own absolute necessities of life, he meant to devote to defraying the cost of his sweetheart's education. It was not quite enough for both, however—and this is where the World's Fair part of their romance comes in.

The earnest and devoted young couple determined to

come to the World's Fair in St. Louis and earn here the additional sum needed. They felt sure the great Exposition would offer them ample opportunity. And they were not disappointed. At the World's Fair attraction illustrating picturesque phases of Japanese life they found employment. Miss Haruko Hatoyama was engaged to sell Japanese curios to persons who visited the place and Mr. Hirobumi Ito earned his salary as a salesman of Japanese kimonos in the booth immediately adjoining that of his sweetheart.

Here, truly, was an idyllic situation. The lovers were almost elbow to elbow in their daily task of earning money with which to complete their educations and hasten the happy day when they should become one. At any moment they could exchange tender glances. Frequently they could converse together for a little while. They were as happy as happy could be. So happy were they that their story became known to those who frequented the place and made them many friends. It was the "Japanese romance" of the World's Fair.

But there's a serpent in every paradise. Soon the serpent of this especial Eden began to lift his ugly head as a sinister blot on the beauty of the situation. It was the serpent of jealousy. Young American men who patronized the Japanese enterprise were too prone to be smitten by the charms of dainty Haruko Hatoyama and to manifest their tender regard for her. Young American women became similarly partial to handsome Hirobumi Ito, making of him a sort of "matinee idol" along Japanese lines.

It was amusing, and yet pathetic, to watch the uneasiness of the two Japanese sweethearts as affairs thus began to shape themselves. They were too frank and ingenuous of soul to conceal their feelings. When little Miss Hatoyama talked her demure broken English to her Amer-

ican admirers poor Mr. Ito grew as uneasy and restless as if he were a ghost with a guilty conscience. When pretty young American women took Mr. Ito off for a tour of the Japanese grounds, claiming his services as interpreter, casting all sorts of sheep's eyes at him, it nearly broke Miss Hatoyama's heart. And they were both so popular, little Miss Haruko in her student costume of mingled Japanese and American styles, and good-looking Mr. Ito in correct Harvard garb, that each had frequent occasion for jealous suffering.

More than once did the perturbed Mr. Ito reveal to Miss Hatoyama's masculine admirers the fact that he seriously disapproved of them. If he saw that she seemed to be enjoying herself too greatly in their company the sight made him furious. From his adjoining booth he would keep close watch upon his sweetheart. The moment frequently came when he could no longer curb his feelings. Then he would deliberately cross over into her booth, speak to her firmly and emphatically in their native tongue, and afterward stand scowling furiously at her American admirer. It was ominous, the way Mr. Ito behaved at these times.

And, too, little Miss Hatoyama was no better, though she manifested her feelings in a different manner. There was one time when an especially pretty American girl, one of a group, carried Mr. Ito off triumphantly as the party's escort to the Japanese theater. Miss Hatoyama, tried beyond endurance, sorrowfully stole after them. They saw her in the theater, looking wistfully at her lover, surrounded by his American girl admirers. The picture was so touching that one of the party of American young women who had claimed Mr. Ito's attentions, asked that Miss Hatoyama be invited to join them. This was done, and it is impossible to describe the Japanese girl's looks of gratitude or the glances of triumph which she flashed at



MISSES HATOYAMA

her supposed rival. Well, well! Human nature is human nature the world over!

Now, however, all these little misunderstandings have been smoothed away and the two Japanese sweethearts feel secure in their love, one for the other. They are now looking forward to the close of the Fair, when they will hurry East to resume their studies. Mr. Ito will re-enter Harvard University. Miss Hatoyama will begin a course at Radcliff. After finishing their terms in these American institutions of learning they propose to make their way to a European university. Then, their education completed, they will return to Japan and be married.

It is because of these facts that Miss Haruko Hatoyama and Mr. Hirobumi Ito are so tremendously popular with World's Fair visitors to the Japanese village. All the world loves a lover. They are the truest and sincerest of lovers. And their little romance is so unusual and so very piquant in its Japanese flavor. It is the quaintest love story of the World's Fair.

A TITLED BOY ARTIST NOW INTERESTS LONDON.

S. LOUIS has been profoundly interested in young Tade Styka, "the boy wonder of the art world," some of whose best work has appeared recently as color-page features of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine, and who has been signally honored by the Paris Salon. London, it appears, also has a wonderful boy artist in the person of young Pierre Amedee, Viscount de Soissons du Mont Notre Dame, a youth of 16, who recently made his first appearance as an artist before the public at the Dore Gallery.

Some of the works shown were done by him when he was 13 years of age, the others when he was 15. Moreover, the youthful artist has had no training whatever except such theoretical instruction as his father, a well-known writer on art, could give him, and that invaluable training which teaches the painter how to use his eyes.

From the very first he attempted to paint atmospheric effects in London and immediate surroundings of the metropolis, and the result was an instinctive impressionism, naive at first, but rapidly gaining in the perception and correct rendering of values, an impressionism which in his most successful works recalls that of Claude Monet.

A great future may be predicted for this young artist, though he should now, after having learnt to use his eyes and to analyze the hues of nature, undergo the necessary routine of a good art school. He need not fear that such discipline would make him forget the lessons taught by nature.

The viscount is also a prolific writer, and has had many stories published in the World Wide Magazine and other periodicals. He has just completed an epic prose-poem of extraordinary length.

He looks no older than his age, and his manner discloses a modesty which is the more commendable since his exceptional gifts would justify a certain pride and consciousness of his worth. His manner is more suggestive of the ancient grace of French court life than of modern London.

The Austrian army has two Jewish generals.

NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS WATERLOO COCKED HAT

Bequeathed to the Conde Museum by the French Painter, Jerome, It Has Just Been Accepted After Much Protest.

THE famous cocked hat worn by Napoleon at Waterloo was the subject of sharp discussion not long ago at the Institute of France. The late painter, J. L. Jerome, had bequeathed the historic relic to the Institute, including Messrs. Mezieres, Gruyer and Leopold de Lisle, who petitioned that August body to refuse the bequest, alleging that, as the Chantilly Museum was a monument commemorating the glory of the great Conde, it would be highly unbecoming to place in it the headress of the man who in 1805 had ordered the Due d'Enghien, great-grandson of the Prince of Conde, victor of Rocroy, to be shot. The question of the cocked hat became a burning issue, and, in accordance with the petition, after a vigorous debate among the members of the five academies it was decided by a vote of forty-two to twenty-eight to accept the bequest. The huge black felt tri-colored hat, measuring nearly a yard in width, will head-dress in the central room of the museum beside the flag of Rocroy.

This exciting historical discussion has elicited interesting revelations concerning Napoleon's hats and uniforms. It appears that of the one hundred and fifty hats that belonged to the great Emperor there are only seven now known to be in existence. By his will, dated April 15, 1821, Napoleon left to his son, the Due de Reichstadt, all his wearing apparel and equipments, including jewels, hats, swords, saddles, uniforms, boots, spurs, camp bedsteads, etc. In the lot marked by the Emperor "C"—"inventory artist's pictures of the Emperor, was given by Charles Meissonier, the painter's son, to the Museum of the Army. Of my personal effects that Marchand will keep and deliver to my son"—were two cocked hats. After Napoleon's death at the Invalides, where Napoleon was buried.

The seven authentic Napoleonic hats now in existence are all of different dimensions. Prince Victor Napoleon, Prince Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie each have one. A fourth is owned by Armand Dumaresq, a Parisian painter. Another figure in Mme. Tussaud's museum in London beside the guillotine which served to decapitate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The sixth hat of Napoleon was once the property of Meissonier, the military painter, and, after having served as the model in all of that artist's pictures of the Emperor, was given by Charles Meissonier, the painter's son, to the Museum of the Army.

TETRACCOCUS OF PARALYSIS IS THE NEWEST MICROBE

ANOTHER subtle foe of mankind has been unmasked in the shape of the "tetracoccus of acute ascending paralysis."

It was immensely admired by the French doctors during their visit to the Westminster Hospital, London, recently, where some of these organisms have been cultivated from a patient suffering from this rare disease. It affects the spinal cord and the patient rapidly loses the use of every muscle in the body, and the mortality is extremely high.

The patient at the Westminster Hospital, however, has been more fortunate. Within 15 days of being attacked by it he was an inert piece of clay, with the exception that he was able to move one toe. At present he is progressing very favorably.

At the height of the disease a hypodermic syringe was plunged into his back, and from the material thus obtained the famous tetracoccus was isolated. Its existence has been known for some months to the heads of the profession, but the organism is sufficiently new to render this confirmation very welcome.

It takes a multitude of extended experiments to prove satisfactorily that a certain microbe is the cause of a certain disease. The tetracoccus seen under the microscope appeared like a series of dots arranged in fours. At the Westminster Hospital the identifying experiments have had to be stopped half way towards proof. Proof is obtained when the culture reproduces the disease consistently in living animals, and the "Westminster" is not allowed to practice vivisection.

The German Empress has lately taken up gardening as a pastime. Her majesty has always been passionately fond of flowers, and delights in arranging the vases for her own and the private apartments of the Kaiser. Her present great interest is in orchids, and she has splendid specimens. There are fine orchid houses both at Bellevue, near Berlin, and at Schloss Wilhelmshohe near Cassel. The imperial table is generally decorated with these flowers, and the Empress is particularly delighted when she obtains a new specimen.

More From "The Widow" on St. Louis Society

She Discusses Social Customs and World's Fair Innovations.

Praises the Old "Exclusive Set."

Some Frank Comments on the "New Rich" and the Conglomerate Exposition Gathering.

In the pages of *Town Topics* "The Widow" continues her epigrammatic comments upon St. Louis society and World's Fair conditions. She will prosecute this task, for which she was sent to St. Louis, until the Fair is ended. Her studies of the local social field and of exposition developments have attracted much attention. They represent the views of a trained observer. Here are some of the latest St. Louis expressions of "The Widow," selected from her letters of recent date:

St. Louis strikes me as a very moral city.

St. Louisans know all about making money.

Poor St. Louis! Never again a Fair for her!

These St. Louis gossips judge from impure minds.

St. Louis is given to a colossal amount of cheap gossip.

St. Louis, as I have hinted before, has its "social climbers."

Two balls in one night in St. Louis caused consternation.

The West is active and broad in taking up modern invention.

The papers of the East and of Europe have been more than kind.

St. Louis husbands are called "fast," and wives are called jealous.

It was a brave undertaking for St. Louis to have a World's Fair.

St. Louis is a very rich city—the richest of its size of any in the world.

Past jealousies, "wars of hostesses," are buried, and a new book is opened.

St. Louis has been invaded in its own social atmosphere by the "new rich."

One could drop a tear if it (the St. Louis social situation) were not so funny.

There is, however, a set of most charming people in St. Louis who are called exclusive.

Sure 'tis, I never heard of some of these World's Fair social leaders until I came here.

A bit of each part of the world seems to be transplanted to the World's Fair area.

God bless the Pike and the chance it gives for men and women to be children again.

Do what you could, you could not do enough (in the way of World's Fair hospitality).

Here is a beautiful, entrancing and instructive Fair, lasting only a few months out of a lifetime.

It is unheard of in St. Louis clubs for men, as routine of the day, at 6 o'clock to don dinner suits.

The men of St. Louis have progressed in affairs of the world, and their wives have remained in a rut.

The front doors of St. Louis' exclusive set are metaphorically barricaded during this Exposition.

The trouble is at present that St. Louisans socially inclined do not know how to use their money.

They say that eighteen or twenty years ago there was a real and recognized society in St. Louis.

At some of the World's Fair functions the higher your rank the less likely are you to be recognized.

The social questions that crop up in St. Louis today are as near comedy as anything George Ade has ever devised.

St. Louis' "social climbers" are still yearning



"Some St. Louis women sit in rows against a wall, in virtue and high-necked dresses, at social functions and look askance at any of their own ladies, who dare to come in decollete."

for some of St. Louis' most exclusive doors to be opened to them.

St. Louis' most charming people are refined, cultivated, broad in views, but conservative in making acquaintances.

These people (St. Louis' nouveau riche and conglomerate World's Fair gathering) have no idea of correct social courtesies.

St. Louisans do not seem aware that in republics today—France, Cuba and America—the evening dress-suit is the official suit.

The St. Louisan included, by request of a lady, in the invitations to a recent dinner at Tony Faust's wore a business suit.

And here we are, from Maine to California, resting under the odium of not knowing how to be international or courteous.

Most of the new structures in St. Louis are founded on every detail known to science for convenience and protection of life.

Who in St. Louis should ask today: "What shall we wear? High neck or low neck? Evening dress or business suit?" Yet they do.

Westerners are to each other something as America is in its relation with other countries; what is not American is not right.

The St. Louis women are conscious, the men provincial—all because they are not accustomed to the usages and customs of social life.

We, as Americans, do not consider, possibly understand, how far-reaching are the simple little courtesies of the social life.

St. Louis wives neither approve of their husbands being socially inclined, nor do they know how to enjoy the life social themselves.

The little god—or the big god—Money, has been in and knocked endways old traditions and statutes and—Poor St. Louis.

Two Englishmen were entertained at a dinner long ago at a prominent St. Louis club, and they were the only men in evening dress.

St. Louis' "social climbers" considered it quite

the proper thing to say that the best people no longer attended the Veiled Prophet's ball.

Those who decide what you are at World's Fair functions may not know a Secretary of the Navy from a marine or a general from a private.

Daytime, for the seven inclusive months of the World's Fair, could not give light or time enough to do justice to the opportunity for education.

St. Louis exclusives find no pleasure, no companionship, in many of the people whom they must force meet socially as representing the city.

St. Louis wives have lived in their rut so long they have forgotten how to hold the attention of their own husband, or any other woman's husband.

In the old St. Louis society there was never the question, the gossip, the "knock," that makes the social status a matter of excitement and sensation today.

St. Louis wives have the provincialism, which they think is virtue and morality, of demanding all and every attention of the husband for themselves.

Yet they (St. Louis women) are getting bravely out of ruts, and will undoubtedly awake to their own social charms and make most dangerous rivals.

St. Louis unfortunately does not appear to have had anyone who was fitted, or who was willing, to assume this position (of World's Fair social leader).

It is beyond my experience and understanding to find the charm in the social function when rivaled by the World's Fair advantages that bring fairland to us.

The iron and steel framework to fireproof buildings—the "skyscraper"—was taken up in the West long before it was even dreamed to be practicable in New York.

Eastern people are not, as a rule, familiar with our modern improvements—particularly New Yorkers. The World's Fair will be a great educator to the Easterner.

I cannot help but recall with a pleasurable sigh the regine of that beautiful woman who reigned the undisputed queen of the World's Fair in Chicago, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Pleasant and prolonged conversation of the husband with another woman, St. Louis wives conclude, is a personal interest in that woman, and jealousy and scandal follow.

The ladies of the Mexican party were all elegantly gowned—Parisian to the smallest detail—and St. Louis saw for once the dinner gown and jewels as worn in other cities.

When, in St. Louis' transition, the chaff shall have fallen from the wheat, the exclusive set will have been the backbone that has never unbent from what St. Louis should be.

Two large balls—the Veiled Prophets' and the New York City ball—started the question: Shall it be high neck or low neck? Where under the sun shall decollete be worn if not at a ball?

Some St. Louis women sit in rows against a wall, in virtue and high-necked dresses, at social functions and look askance at one of their own ladies, who dares to come in decollete.

One dinner given by a well-known St. Louis man at the Alps in full view of people and painted snow-tips was commented upon and heads wagged wisely because his wife was not present.

There has not been at all times a kind feeling that an F-stern woman became the President of the Board of Lady Managers. From this sprang much of the dissension in Fair social life.

If one is to believe the rumors in the air, the "true story" of this and that (in World's Fair management) that are to be published in the days after, will fill a book. Everybody has a grievance.

To have lived in the atmosphere of this World's Fair for a few months is to be permeated with the belief that there may have been, from incipiency to finish, many mistakes and much bad management.

Your gondolier's voice may show the wear and tear of the dampness of waterway and cascade

spray, but even that cannot destroy the Arabian nights drifting along, which makes of living a dream.

I mystified a reader of mine. I said something about the electric lighting of a modern hotel in St. Louis. He seemed worried. With this improvement both guest and hotel people are pleased.

It has always been a wonder to me, since coming to the World's Fair, how President Francis and the other officials could hold out physically in the demands made upon them in these social functions.

One million or more of the millions invested should have been appropriated for the Associated Press, or some avenue through which the world could become interested in St. Louis and her undertaking.

With this state, that nationality, this commission and that individual sending out invitations in the three and four and five thousands at a clip, I can only think of the cavalry charge that goes before and prepares for a battle.

These World's Fair functions have brought about a peculiar thing. You are somebody or you are nobody. If you are somebody, the rulers of the function invite you to stand and receive. If you are nobody, you join the 5000.

I'm sure I don't know whether it is amusing or startling that we gave Mexico such a broad, resounding slap, and then added insult to injury by saying that after we were through with our own people we were too tired for foreigners.

Everybody gets insulted—even the professor's wife who wore a badge and said she would have Capt. Conrad dishonorably discharged from the United States army because he insisted that she get out of the way of blind Helen Keller.

To say that there were "graft" and selfishness in the management, and that mismanagement was rife in using money for social functions instead of in the beginning for advertising the Fair, has been to insult these good people in official position.

But when New Yorkers—who cross the ocean for travel or cross the country without stop to San Francisco—will not even listen to the strides made and to the progress in a country that makes of New York only a gate to the rest, one feels like bolting.

It is certainly discouraging that after the specialty made of the social side of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mexico is in a position to tell us great and only Americans what is correct in extending hospitality and courtesies to official foreigners.

At large affairs, where St. Louis men do shake out the moth-balls, where any child should know that the most formal evening dress is required, they will, many times, wear the dinner suit, the Tuxedo, they call it, the suit intended only for clubs and informal men affairs.

It was not so much that President Francis, Mr. Skiff, Mrs. Manning, secretaries, military attaches or representatives ignored, or failed to be present officially at, the reception given by the Mexican Commission; it was that we are discovered in the apprenticeship we are serving in the social business from international standpoints.

Of course, it was awfully impudent for New York to blaze out with its own ball the same night as the Veiled Prophet's ball. New York never thought of a twenty-seven years' custom of St. Louis, and if she had she would only have opened her eyes and stared a bit that anyone could suggest that that could make any difference.

Rhodes Scholars at Oxford University.

NOW that the Oxford term has commenced and undergraduate life is again in full swing, it is possible to obtain a reliable idea of the impressions of the Rhodes scholars of Oxford customs and men.

With no fewer than 72 in residence, says the London Daily Mail, bringing much fresh individuality and ideas from younger countries to old-world and somnolent Oxford, it is more than probable that Cecil Rhodes' scheme for converting a provincial into an imperial university will be very largely realized.

Apart from any intellectual and ethical effect which the newcomers are likely to have upon Oxford, there seems every reason to expect that they will take a prominent part in the athletic life of the university.

"We certainly want to play our Rugby football game," said one stalwart specimen of humanity from a well-known American university, "but it seems rather tame after our own game in the states. If your boys were to play our game with their knees bare like I saw them yesterday there would be a good few ambulances needed after every game."

There seems a general disposition among Oxford's new alumni to regard the ancient city with veneration, but at the same time to realize very fully that Oxford as a university is centuries behind the times. One of them remarked yesterday that while Oxford was a place of which any one might be proud, it was nevertheless hedged in by a number of old-fashioned ideas and prejudices which had no place in the twentieth century.

"Perhaps it is just as well that our American universities are too young to have established precedents which seem so hard to shake off," was the remark of an intelligent youth from a Western State. Another scholar was much surprised at what he called "the abysmal ignorance of the dons and tutors about their own statutes and examination regulations."

Customs at the Oxford Theater are a source of great surprise to many of the new scholars. "In our country," said one, "we only clap and stamp; here your fellows seem to help the actors along by shouts and yells, and even by singing their songs for them."

The particularly cordial reception extended by undergraduate Oxford generally to the newcomers has caused them the greatest pleasure. They had rather feared that some of the stories they had heard about Oxford "side" might be a bar to their social reception. But undergraduates generally have already made it clear that they are ready and willing to welcome the Rhodes scholars as men who are likely to be of service to the university, both

in a physical and an intellectual sense.

The dons, too, naturally get their share of criticism; not in any impudent spirit, but merely from the point of view of the interested inquirer. They are stigmatized as "nice old gentlemen, and very kind," but there is a general impression that the famous criticism of Mr. Rhodes as to their childishness in all matters pertaining to business is accurate enough.

To the German scholars, perhaps, it is a surprise to find that the English are not the barbarians of Teutonic imagination. They may wonder, indeed, at our ignorance of foreign languages in Oxford, but they have now learned that this ignorance is due rather to a defective education than to any national prejudice against foreigners.

A careful study of the feelings and sentiments which animate Oxford's new scholars points to the fact that the great object of Cecil Rhodes' wonderful bequest is likely to be in a great measure realized. There are now gathered together in Oxford young Colonials, young Americans and young Germans, who, by mutual intercourse and conversation with young Englishmen of their own age, will acquire a knowledge of England and English feeling, and bear their part in uniting more closely in sentiment and understanding the different branches of the Anglo-Saxon world.

Duelling is made a safe pastime by Dr. Devilliers of Paris, who has provided a kind of chalk bullet, that leaves only a harmless mark where it hits.

Edison Beaten by a Portuguese Priest

Great Inventor's Supreme Degree of Heat Far Exceeded by Father Himalaya at the World's Fair.



An Astonishing New Scale of Temperatures—Greatest Heat and Greatest Cold Produced at L. P. E.—Melting Diamonds and Freezing Mercury Are Now Easy

HEN EDISON PROPOUNDED HIS FAMOUS SCALE OF TEMPERATURE SOME YEARS AGO IF HE FIXES THE SUPREME DEGREE OF HEAT ATTAINABLE BY MAN AT 6300 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. THIS HE OBTAINED FROM AN ELECTRIC LIGHT. AT THE WORLD'S FAIR FATHER HIMALAYA HAS EXCEEDED EDISON'S FIGURES BY 700 DEGREES AND HE NOW ANNOUNCES A NEW SCALE OF TEMPERATURE, SAYING HE EXPECTS TO GO 10,200 DEGREES ABOVE EDISON'S HIGHEST POINT.

THIS PORTUGUESE PRIEST HAS, WITH HIS GIANT SOLAR MACHINE, MADE THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE THAT HAS COME FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR—A DISCOVERY THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER IN PHYSICS. SIMULTANEOUSLY WHILE HIMALAYA WAS BREAKING ALL RECORDS IN HEAT, PROF. J. E. PATAVEL OF ENGLAND WAS PRODUCING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR THE GREATEST COLD KNOWN, MAKING 12 GALLONS OF LIQUID HYDROGEN, OF WHICH BUT FOUR QUARTS ONLY HAD EXISTED PREVIOUSLY.

ON THE west side of the Fair grounds Father Himalaya of Portugal was producing something like 7000 degrees of heat with his world-famed "pyrheophoro," or solar machine, while over on the east side of the grounds Prof. J. E. Patavel, representing the British Government and Sir James Dewar, was twice weekly manufacturing a half gallon of liquid hydrogen at minus 422 degrees, and reducing a portion of that rare liquid to solid form at a temperature of minus 431 Fahrenheit.

Never before has this, the coldest temperature in the solar system been produced so many times in the months. But for a short time has it been possible to solidify hydrogen at all. Never before till one day last month has any man witnessed a heat of 7000 degrees, a heat sufficient to melt every known substance going to make up the earth, and great enough to render gaseous many of the substances commonly known as solids.

While Father Himalaya, subject of the King of Portugal,

EDISON PRODUCING HIS GREATEST HEAT.

thickness, to congeal all free hydrogen into an inch of half-solid liquid, and to leave but a trace of the rare gas, helium, as an atmosphere about this then dead terrestrial ball.

One intensely interesting outgrowth of this scientific race toward opposite extremes, which has been seen here at St. Louis, has been the establishment by Father Himalaya of a goal in the direction of high temperatures, just as Lord Kelvin propounded in days gone by his "lowest temperature possible," or "zero absolute."

So Father Himalaya, as a result of his World's Fair experiments and observations, has, to his own satisfaction, solved the problem of the sun's temperature, of the nature of the sun's heat, and has propounded a "supreme degree," or "highest temperature possible."

This supreme degree is something new in the scientific world and it will arouse the interest and comment of the greatest living astronomers, physicists and mathematicians. Father Himalaya, the inventor of the pyrheophoro and discoverer of many of the sun's secrets as a consequence, is at present writing a book on his discoveries, and for that he reserves the publication of many of his findings. But to the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine he gives the privilege of making publication of his plan of the temperatures and law of the "supreme degree." His book, "Solar Radiation and Cosmical Forces," is to be issued early in January next.

Lord Kelvin, calculating that all heat was a result of molecular vibration, arrived at the conclusion that when a state of absence of vibration in the molecules of mat-

ter

From spectroscopic analysis of my solar focus, which is rich in actinial rays, I find that the sun's rays present all the lines of electrical heat and not of mechanical nor chemical nor even radio-active heat.

I find by this observation following five years' study of solar physics and chemistry, that the sun's heat is produced by powerful lighting in its atmosphere at the level of the photosphere; that its heat comes from without and not from within. I reserve the statement as to the origin of this energy for my book. Theoretically, though, it seems to me possible to utilize the primitive energy of the sun for industrial purposes. If that is possible the problem of fuel for the future is solved and we shall have a perpetual energy at our service.

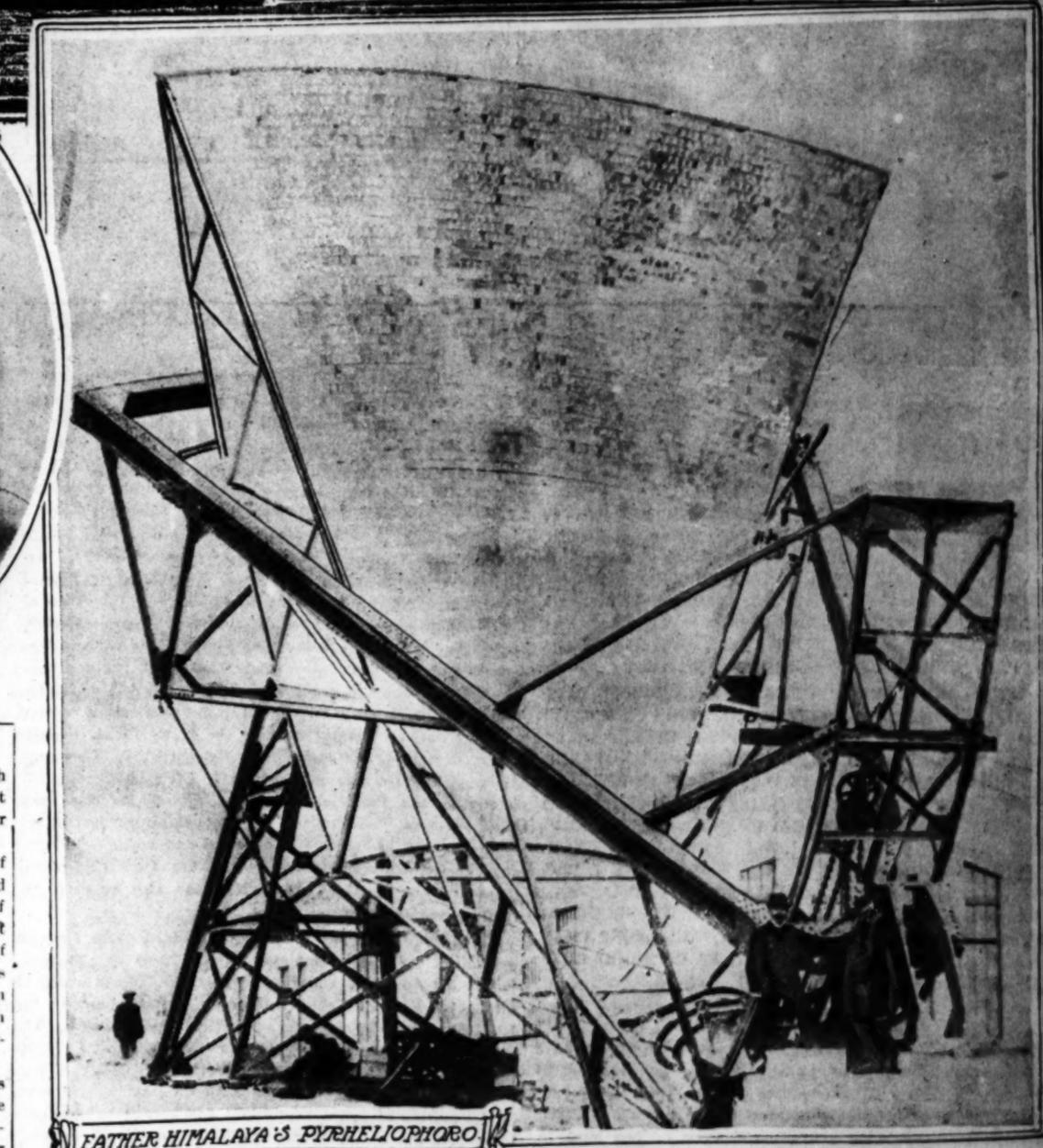
My experiments here in St. Louis prove that the sun's heat, by use of the present apparatus, would be practicable for power, but would not pay one cent on the investment. This pyrheophoro would not be practicable for ordinary mining or smelting, where great quantity of heat is required. Here we have intensity, not quantity. The reduction of aluminum from clay or its compounds may perhaps prove an exception and an advantage with the pyrheophoro heat.

The right field for the pyrheophoro is physical, astronomical and chemical research. The focus is rich in actinial rays and has a great ironizing power, capable of producing a great deal of new phenomena. The most important of this phenomena which I have reached already, it seems to me, is that it has great value in fertilizing soil. A small quantity of a certain material treated in these rays becomes a tremendous stimulant to soil, and I think the pyrheophoro should pay for this purpose, at least.

high temperature that cannot be surpassed. In elucidating his theory he draws a quarter like the line of the earth's curvature from the Equator to the North Pole. At the Equator, he says, he places the ordinary freezing point, or 32 above zero, Fahrenheit. At the pole he places his supreme degree and points out that in attaining the last few degrees an increasing difficulty is encountered, just as the last degrees in approaching the North Pole prove the greatest obstacle to the arctic explorer.

So, below the equatorial point, the curve of descending temperatures may be drawn, indicating in like manner the increasing difficulty attendant on an approach to the pole of zero absolute.

It is interesting, then, to note that both high and low temperatures scientists are striving toward their goals with varying assurances of success and altogether different intentions to go. In the lower realm of temperatures the scientists are agreed that but 16 degrees Centigrade, or 28.8 degrees Fahrenheit, remain between zero absolute and the



By FATHER M. A. GOMEZ HIMALAYA.

From spectroscopic analysis of my solar focus, which is rich in actinial rays, I find that the sun's rays present all the lines of electrical heat and not of mechanical nor chemical nor even radio-active heat.

I find by this observation following five years' study of solar physics and chemistry, that the sun's heat is produced by powerful lighting in its atmosphere at the level of the photosphere; that its heat comes from without and not from within. I reserve the statement as to the origin of this energy for my book. Theoretically, though, it seems to me possible to utilize the primitive energy of the sun for industrial purposes. If that is possible the problem of fuel for the future is solved and we shall have a perpetual energy at our service.

My experiments here in St. Louis prove that the sun's heat, by use of the present apparatus, would be practicable for power, but would not pay one cent on the investment. This pyrheophoro would not be practicable for ordinary mining or smelting, where great quantity of heat is required. Here we have intensity, not quantity. The reduction of aluminum from clay or its compounds may perhaps prove an exception and an advantage with the pyrheophoro heat.

The right field for the pyrheophoro is physical, astronomical and chemical research. The focus is rich in actinial rays and has a great ironizing power, capable of producing a great deal of new phenomena. The most important of this phenomena which I have reached already, it seems to me, is that it has great value in fertilizing soil. A small quantity of a certain material treated in these rays becomes a tremendous stimulant to soil, and I think the pyrheophoro should pay for this purpose, at least.

high temperature that cannot be surpassed. In elucidating his theory he draws a quarter like the line of the earth's curvature from the Equator to the North Pole. At the Equator, he says, he places the ordinary freezing point, or 32 above zero, Fahrenheit. At the pole he places his supreme degree and points out that in attaining the last few degrees an increasing difficulty is encountered, just as the last degrees in approaching the North Pole prove the greatest obstacle to the arctic explorer.

So, below the equatorial point, the curve of descending temperatures may be drawn, indicating in like manner the increasing difficulty attendant on an approach to the pole of zero absolute.

It is interesting, then, to note that both high and low temperatures scientists are striving toward their goals with varying assurances of success and altogether different intentions to go. In the lower realm of temperatures the

lowest temperature which has been reached, that of minus 431, attained when hydrogen gas was solidified in St. Louis. Father Himalaya has not as yet seen fit to reveal the secret of either his exact highest temperature produced in St. Louis, his calculated sun's temperature, or the degree of his propounded "supreme degree" of temperature. The Post-Dispatch is in a position, however, to suggest these approximate figures: His pyrheophoro at the World's Fair has concentrated from the sun's rays a heat something greater than that of the electric arc, which is 6300 Fahrenheit, hence the pyrheophoro has made approximately 7000 degrees here. His temperature of fuel for the future is solved and we shall have a perpetual energy at our service.

With this approximate 7000 degrees in St. Louis the past month Father Himalaya has melted lime and magnesia, among the least refractory of substances. Nothing is harder to melt than lime at about 3400 degrees Fahrenheit and magnesia at perhaps 6300 degrees. Yet such substances yielded in a few minutes to the fiery bombardment of ether within the furnace of the pyrheophoro. Firebrick melted at 3000, plumbago at 3000 and asbestos at about 4000 degrees.

One of the most interesting results of pyrheophoro experimentation in St. Louis this fall has been the promulgation by Father Himalaya of a new theory as to the nature of the sun's heat and energy. He finds that the sun's heat is electrical and comes from the sun's atmosphere instead of from within.

The process of measuring the intense heat collected with this ingenious apparatus is interesting. The device with which it is done is an electrical pyrometer. A small hole in the furnace permits a slender ray of heat to beat upon a thermic pile at a certain distance. From this thermic pile the reduced temperature is taken by a galvanometer.

In measuring the sun's heat, Father Himalaya got at the law of radiation, then the law of concentration. He found the law of increasing of temperature according to the degree of concentration of solar radiation. By means of this law, knowing the solar expansion in 93,000,000 miles,

was brought to St. Louis and tested here for the first time. To the marvel of the scientific world and the satisfaction of the inventor, it surpassed all other sun machines and produced a heat even greater than that of the electric arc, heretofore the greatest heat attainable.

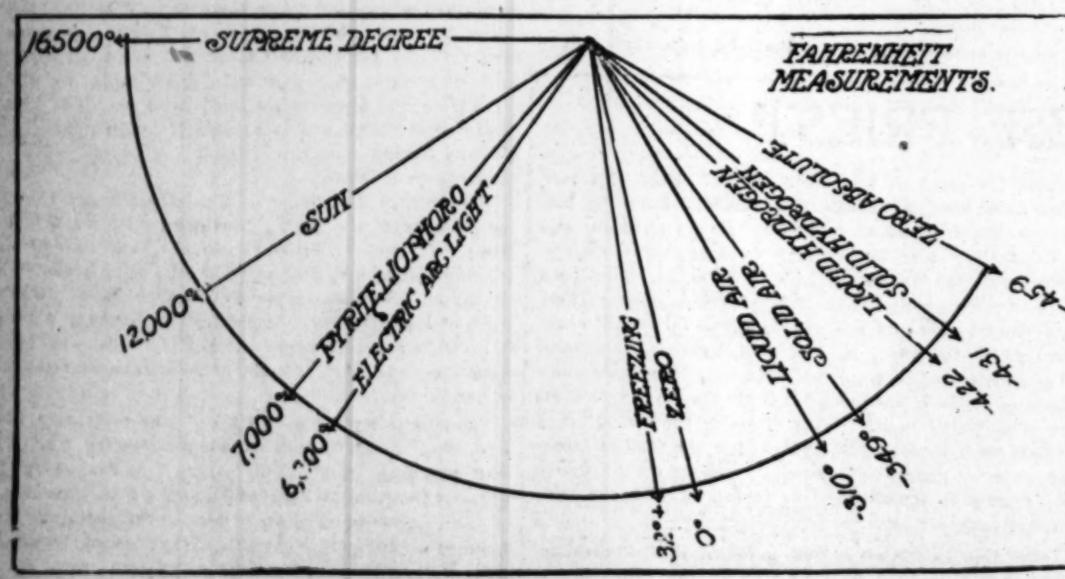
With this approximate 7000 degrees in St. Louis the past month Father Himalaya has melted lime and magnesia, among the least refractory of substances. Nothing is harder to melt than lime at about 3400 degrees Fahrenheit and magnesia at perhaps 6300 degrees. Yet such substances yielded in a few minutes to the fiery bombardment of ether within the furnace of the pyrheophoro. Firebrick melted at 3000, plumbago at 3000 and asbestos at about 4000 degrees.

One of the most interesting results of pyrheophoro experimentation in St. Louis this fall has been the promulgation by Father Himalaya of a new theory as to the nature of the sun's heat and energy. He finds that the sun's heat is electrical and comes from the sun's atmosphere instead of from within.

The process of measuring the intense heat collected with this ingenious apparatus is interesting. The device with which it is done is an electrical pyrometer. A small hole in the furnace permits a slender ray of heat to beat upon a thermic pile at a certain distance. From this thermic pile the reduced temperature is taken by a galvanometer.

In measuring the sun's heat, Father Himalaya got at the law of radiation, then the law of concentration. He found the law of increasing of temperature according to the degree of concentration of solar radiation. By means of this law, knowing the solar expansion in 93,000,000 miles,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.



FATHER HIMALAYA'S NEW TEMPERATURE SCALE.

has concentrated from the sun's rays a heat adequate in intensity (if sufficient in quantity) to melt the solid earth and all its constituent elements into a quivering incandescent globe like some new planet just hurled from the parent sun. Prof. Patavel of the British exhibit has been juggling with the elements till a cold has been produced sufficient, if universal, to freeze up all the air about the earth, to precipitate it into a solid crust not a foot in

thickness, to congeal all free hydrogen into an inch of half-solid liquid, and to leave but a trace of the rare gas, helium, as an atmosphere about this then dead terrestrial ball.

Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

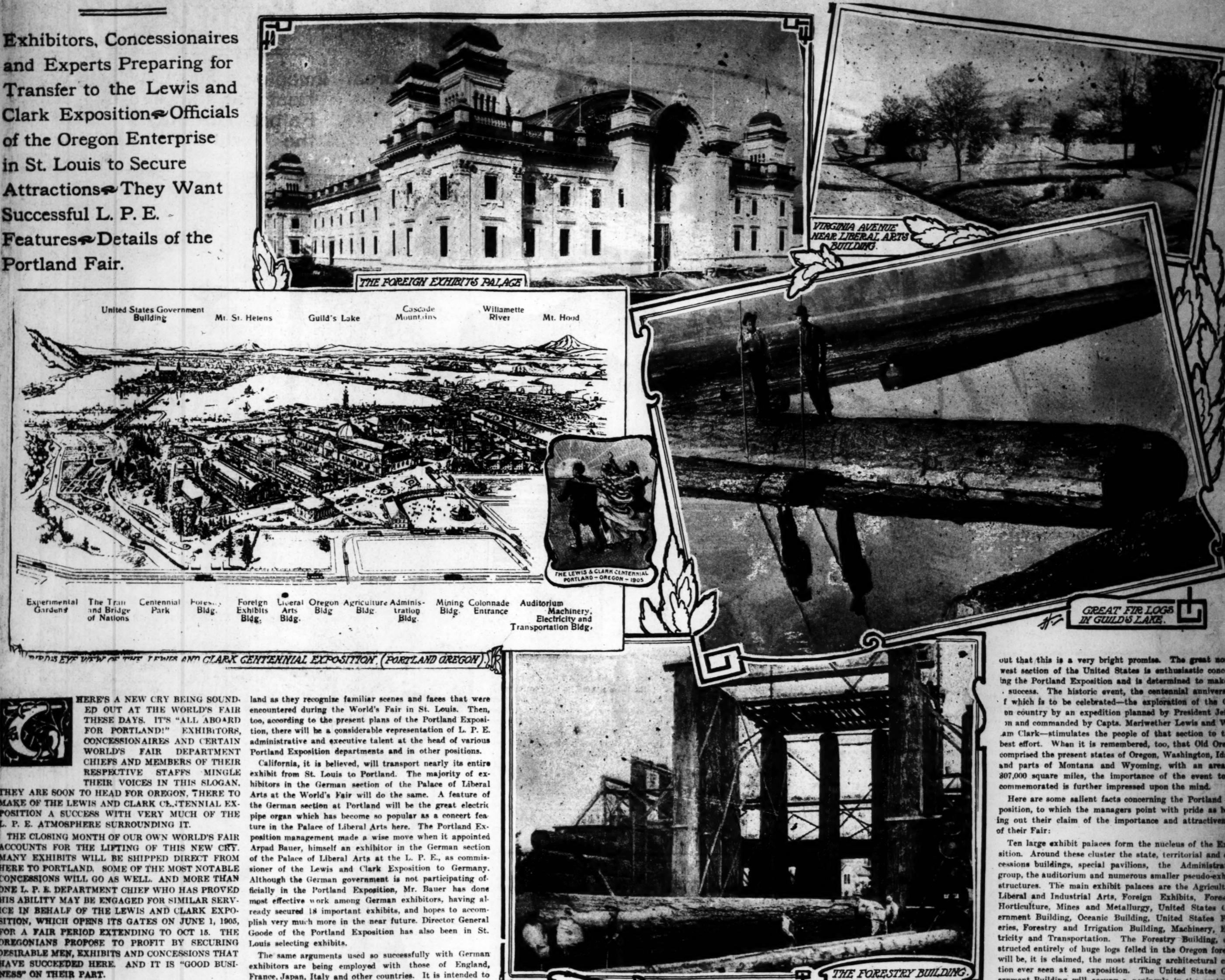
that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit, no

activity in molecular matter as the temperature was reduced. Kelvin deduced his zero absolute and propounded

that below minus 273 Centigrade, or 459.4 Fahrenheit

"All Aboard for Portland!" -- The Cry at the World's Fair

Exhibitors, Concessionaires and Experts Preparing for Transfer to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Officials of the Oregon Enterprise in St. Louis to Secure Attractions. They Want Successful L. P. E. Features. Details of the Portland Fair.



HERE'S A NEW CRY BEING SOUNDED OUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR THESE DAYS! IT'S "ALL ABOARD FOR PORTLAND!" EXHIBITORS, CONCESSIONAIRES AND CERTAIN WORLD'S FAIR DEPARTMENT CHIEFS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STAFFS MINGLE THEIR VOICES IN THIS SLOGAN.

THEY ARE SOON TO HEAD FOR OREGON, THERE TO MAKE OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION A SUCCESS WITH VERY MUCH OF THE L. P. E. ATMOSPHERE SURROUNDING IT.

THE CLOSING MONTH OF OUR OWN WORLD'S FAIR ACCOUNTS FOR THE LIFTING OF THIS NEW CRY. MANY EXHIBITS WILL BE SHIPPED DIRECT FROM HERE TO PORTLAND. SOME OF THE MOST NOTABLE CONCESSIONS WILL GO AS WELL, AND MORE THAN ONE L. P. E. DEPARTMENT CHIEF WHO HAS PROVED HIS ABILITY MAY BE ENGAGED FOR SIMILAR SERVICE IN BEHALF OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION, WHICH OPENS ITS GATES ON JUNE 1, 1905, FOR A FAIR PERIOD EXTENDING TO OCT. 15. THE OREGONIANS PROPOSE TO PROFIT BY SECURING DESIRABLE MEN, EXHIBITS AND CONCESSIONS THAT HAVE SUCCEEDED HERE. AND IT IS "GOOD BUSINESS" ON THEIR PART.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Portland Exposition have been busy in St. Louis of late. They are alert to discern the good features of this World's Fair and, as far as the funds at the disposal of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Celebration venture will permit, they hope to get many of these features for their own show. Especially they are anxious to interest exhibitors and to obtain as many important exhibits as possible.

As a matter of course, the Oregonians do not expect to compete with the L. P. E. in the magnitude of their exposition. The total cost of the Portland Exposition will be only \$5,000,000. The total cost of the World's Fair in St. Louis was \$50,000,000. The United States government appropriated but \$500,000 to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It appropriated \$5,000,000 to the L. P. E., and later the management of the L. P. E. borrowed \$4,600,000 from the government, which has since been paid. The land area of the Portland Exposition is 182 acres and the water area 220, giving a total of 402 acres. The area covered by the World's Fair is 1240 acres, breaking all World's Fair records.

But the managers of the Portland Exposition propose to astonish the world by demonstrating what an excellent and satisfying Fair can be produced for \$5,000,000. And they are working to this end under peculiarly advantageous conditions. With their exposition opening exactly six months after the closing of the World's Fair gates they have exceptionally good opportunities to secure desirable exhibits. The situation would be vastly different if the Portland Exposition was not to begin for a year or more. But now exhibitors find it convenient to ship their exhibits direct from St. Louis to Portland and at once begin the work of installing them there.

From a practical point of view this is a tempting fact, and one that exhibitors are not likely to resist. It tends also to cause many concessionaires who have managed attractions at the L. P. E. to apply for space at the Portland Exposition. Thus it is reasonably certain that the atmosphere of the Oregon celebration will be much like that of the L. P. E., leading visitors to feel quite at home in Port-

land as they recognize familiar scenes and faces that were encountered during the World's Fair in St. Louis. Then, too, according to the present plans of the Portland Exposition, there will be a considerable representation of L. P. E. administrative and executive talent at the head of various Portland Exposition departments and in other positions.

California, it is believed, will transport nearly its entire exhibit from St. Louis to Portland. The majority of exhibitors in the German section of the Palace of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair will do the same. A feature of the German section at Portland will be the great electric pipe organ which has become so popular as a concert feature in the Palace of Liberal Arts here. The Portland Exposition management made a wise move when it appointed Arpad Bauer, himself an exhibitor in the German section of the Palace of Liberal Arts at the L. P. E., as commissioner of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to Germany. Although the German government is not participating officially in the Portland Exposition, Mr. Bauer has done most effective work among German exhibitors, having already secured 18 important exhibits, and hopes to accomplish very much more in the near future. Director General Goode of the Portland Exposition has also been in St. Louis selecting exhibits.

The same arguments used so successfully with German exhibitors are being employed with those of England, France, Japan, Italy and other countries. It is intended to fill the big Foreign Exhibits Building at Portland with the best that has been shown by foreign nations here. The German exhibit will occupy 4000 feet of space in this building and the management of the Portland Exposition proposes to be especially generous with all foreign exhibitors in the matter of space. Similarly are special inducements being held out to American exhibitors now in St. Louis.

"All aboard for Portland!"

Now you understand why this cry is being sounded here.

EDISON BEATEN BY A PORTUGUESE PRIEST

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE.

he calculated the degree of the sun's temperature mathematically.

To the lay mind the inventor's seeming indifference to completing the machine in time for trial during the hottest summer weather was inexplicable. But the fact that the best results are to be had in December, irrespective of the climate to which the machine may be exposed, explains his apparent dilatoriness. It is a well-known fact that in winter, when the earth is in perihelion, the sun is shining much hotter on the earth in the southern hemisphere. Only the slant of the rays prevents the northern latitudes from receiving a like heating. The pyroheliograph, unaffected by the obliquity of the sun's rays, takes them from any angle and sends them direct into the heating focus of the solar machine.

This fact enables Father Himalaya to meet with greater success in the winter months, when the sky is clear and the atmosphere free of moisture. While he believes the machine will eventually be of great commercial value in that it will supply a new motor for the movement of machinery, he does not hope to use it except for scientific purposes in a climate such as is to be found about St. Louis, because here the sun does not shine continually, but in Arabia or California, where it shines the livelong day, the year round, the pyroheliograph will create steam and run engines. Here would seem to lie the solution of the

fuel problem in sections where there is no fuel.

So intense is the heat coming from the pyroheliograph that birds flying 40 feet above are killed by the intensity of the reflected ray.

Father Himalaya has had all sorts of offers from capitalists to form a company. To all propositions he makes the same reply: "The sun machine is not yet in an industrial stage. It is in the scientific stage. I cannot lie to form a company, and it is necessary to lie, I am told. I cannot promise the public immediate marvels—a fortune to be made in a few days. I cannot engage in any such shameful transaction.

"This invention will certainly be of great practical use in industry, but the application will come later. I can by its aid arrive eventually at enormous results, but it will take time and continued research. I feel sure in such a great country as America with its immense wealth and immensely interesting people, there will be some one to find this work of value without deceiving themselves or allowing others to deceive them and fill them with regret. Even if I never reach with the sun machine the end to which I am working, some one, by aiding the research, will be a benefactor of humanity, and ultimately multiply his fortune, however great it may be now."

Up to three months ago not more than four quarts of liquid hydrogen ever existed. Since Prof. J. E. Patavel came to the World's Fair, representing the British government, in charge of the largest and most powerful low-

sionaires and World's Fair workers in general is now averted from St. Louis and turned in the direction of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In a week or so now the World's Fair in St. Louis will be a thing of the past. The Portland Exposition contains the brightest promise of the immediate future.

And the management of the Portland Exposition points

temperature plant in the world, 12 gallons of this rare liquid have been produced. That amount could be had daily with this plant at full blast. It has been used in illustrating low temperature lectures twice weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5:30 p. m. in the gallery at the northeast corner of the Liberal Arts building. These wonderful experiments are still being performed. The atmosphere of the room is condensed by liquid hydrogen till it runs frozen in a stream of liquid. Miniature snow storms of solid air are precipitated by the rapid volatilization of hydrogen liquid, and by freezing the air out of a tin flask such a vacuum is created that the flask collapses from exterior atmospheric pressure. Many other strange and sensational experiments are performed with the coldest substance ever known.

Yet within 16 degrees of zero absolute, Prof. Patavel declares that the most scientists hope to accomplish in the next 20 years is to approach perhaps 5 or 6 degrees nearer. This will mean the liquefaction of helium, the gas of the sun, traces of which are found in the earth's atmosphere and in water, especially rainwater, and will probably mark the limit of possibility in low temperature achievement.

While Father Himalaya is striving toward the attainment of a 15,000 to 18,000 degree heat, Sir James Dewar of the Royal Institute, London, will be at work with the machinery exhibited at the World's Fair endeavoring to freeze up the gas of the great solar body from which Himalaya gets his heat and inspiration.

out that this is a very bright promise. The great northwest section of the United States is enthusiastic concerning the Portland Exposition and is determined to make it a success. The historic event, the centennial anniversary of which is to be celebrated—the exploration of the Oregon country by an expedition planned by President Jefferson and commanded by Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark—stimulates the people of that section to their best effort. When it is remembered, too, that Old Oregon comprised the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming, with an area of 307,000 square miles, the importance of the event to be commemorated is further impressed upon the mind.

Here are some salient facts concerning the Portland Exposition, to which the managers point with pride as bearing out their claim of the importance and attractiveness of their Fair:

Ten large exhibit palaces form the nucleus of the Exposition. Around these cluster the state, territorial and concessions buildings, special pavilions, the Administration group, the auditorium and numerous smaller pseudo-exhibit structures. The main exhibit palaces are the Agriculture, Liberal and Industrial Arts, Foreign Exhibits, Forestry, Horticulture, Mines and Metallurgy, United States Government Building, Oceanic Building, United States Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation Building, Machinery, Electricity and Transportation. The Forestry Building, constructed entirely of huge logs felled in the Oregon forests, will be, it is claimed, the most striking architectural creation ever seen at an exposition. The United States Government Building will occupy a peninsula in the center of a lake, will cover three acres, will cost \$250,000, and will have two towers, each of which will be 260 feet high.

Life, color, demonstration and motion will be chief features of all departments of the exposition.

Portland, the Exposition City, has 130,000 inhabitants. Within a radius of 300 miles of Portland there are 1,200,000 people and within 500 miles there are 1,900,000.

The Foreign Exhibits Palace at Portland occupies an area of 325 by 125 feet and stands in one of the most conspicuous terraces on the grounds. Two-thirds of the building were asked for Oriental displays alone. The building is of classic design and is capable of housing the exhibits of many foreign countries without calling into service the commodious galleries.

The Forestry Building will illustrate the great lumbering industry of the Pacific Northwest. Its walls and pillars are of monster fir logs with the bark on. It is the second biggest log palace in the world, being exceeded only by the log hotel erected in Yellowstone Park. Over two miles of logs from four to six feet in diameter were used in its walls and colonnades. It is 225 feet long by 110 feet wide. It contains eight miles of poles from four to twelve inches in diameter.

The

largest log weighs 30 tons. The first story is constructed of 6-foot logs and the upper portion will be covered with large sheets of fir bark. It is flanked by colonnades of immense fir logs, which support an extensive gallery, or loggia, and has an immense overhanging roof. The building is 70 feet in height. The logs of which it is made were rafted into the lake and thence hauled by cable and donkey engine over a skid road to the ground.

Centennial Park is one of the features of the Portland Exposition. It is said to look now as if it had been a park for years. Yet, but a little more than a year ago, it was absolutely unimproved. It sets forth the productivity and fertility of Oregon's soil. The terraces overlooking the park are set with thousands of roses bedded down closely in order to make them bloom continuously and profusely. Roses will be picked here at Christmas and New Year's. There is also a native grove of Oregon pine trees in Centennial Park.

The "Bargain Day" Rush at the World's Fair

Announcements of "Sacrifice Sales" in Various Exhibit Buildings Lead to a Shopping Mania Among Exposition Visitors--How the Shrewd Tradesman Profits by "Cutting Down" the Prices--Some Timely Hints for Purchasers During the Fair's Closing Days.



HAT IS PROBABLY THE GREAT KNOCK-DOWN SALE AND "SLAUGHTER OF PRICES" IN HISTORY IS NOW TAKING PLACE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

NO "FIRE SALE" OR "SACRIFICE" KNOWN TO COMMERCE HAS EQUALLED IT. AN EXHIBITION COSTING OVER \$50,000,000 IS UNDER THE HAMMER AS A RESULT, AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN FRENZY HAS TAKEN HOLD OF A NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ST. LOUIS.

THE WELL-KNOWN MANIA OF WOMEN TO CROWD THE BARGAIN COUNTER IS MANIFESTING ITSELF IN THIS CITY IN A REMARKABLE MANNER IN CONNECTION WITH THE KNOCKING DOWN TO THE LOWEST BIDDER OF THINGS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BUT AS THE GENTLEMEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE WORLD'S FAIR MANAGEMENT AND THE EXHIBITS ARE OF A PURELY COMMERCIAL TRAINING, MANY OF THEM WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN EXHIBITIONS, IT IS SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND HOW MANY OF THE "BARGAINS" ARE SUCH WONDERFUL THINGS FOR THE PURCHASER AFTER ALL.

OF COURSE, there are unmistakable bargains at the World's Fair. The 12 big exhibit buildings costing several million dollars can probably be bought by anybody who goes out and offers \$150,000 cash for them.

Of the 30 state buildings, there is not one which will realize 80 per cent of its cost. More than one of them are likely to be actually given away.

The 24 foreign buildings can be bought for next to nothing, and it is probable that the Inside Inn will not realize much more than the value of its lumber.

As for the 63 buildings on the Pike, you can buy them for a song. Jerusalem, including everything from the Jaffa gate to the Temple of Omar, is on the bargain counter among other remnants, and probably can be had for the asking when the value of its lumber is once paid for.

Do you want a giant birdcage? There is one in the debris of the Fair which you can have for little more than the price of old junk.

Or perhaps you would prefer the Floral Clock, the Aeronautic Concourse or the Stadium. All of these must be sold, regardless of cost, to the highest bidder, and will probably not realize 10 per cent of the amount spent in their construction. Anybody who wants the plant map of the United States can have it for the asking, and the wireless telegraph tower and the Ferris wheel are looking around for purchasers.

But there is a vast difference between bargains of this kind and Turkish rugs and shawls of lace which the man with the megaphone voice at the World's Fair loudly proclaims must be sold "at any sacrifice." The fact that the buildings and other great physical constructions of the Fair can be bought dirt cheap is being taken advantage of by a lot of shrewd dealers to create the impression that everything else at the Fair is going equally low.

As a matter of fact, many of these exhibitors spend their lives going from one exposition to another, and it is a regular part of their business to work the general public by

precisely this sort of game. It is true, that most of the exhibits that are for sale have been marked down. But how long is it since they were marked up?

One of the favorite arguments is that now that the World's Fair is about to come to an end exhibitors will sell their wares at any prices rather than have to pack them up and ship them back to Europe. The absurdity of this argument will become obvious when you bear in mind that \$10,000 worth of laces can be rolled up and put into a traveling bag in a few minutes. It costs very little to pack and ship velvets, diamonds, rugs, jewelry and even pictures.

While it is true that exhibitors of this kind have lowered their prices from the absurd and ridiculous sums they asked during the summer, it is quite unlikely that as a rule they will sell their goods below cost. The great commercial houses of the United States are looking for bargains, just like everybody else, and they buy not in job lots, but by wholesale. There is not the slightest reason why any collection of rugs, laces, diamonds, or jewelry should be sacrificed at the World's Fair, for the wholesale houses in those lines of goods could buy the whole lot if they wished.

On the other hand, there is no denying the fact that in a number of instances some fabrics have been sold cheap, but these were only small lots, with which the wholesale houses did not care to bother. Where an exhibitor had, say, enough cloth for one or two suits of clothes left over, it is quite reasonable to see why he should sell it below cost rather than send it home.

This argument, however, holds good only in so far as it relates to articles that can be packed in a small compass. When you come to delicate porcelains, statuary of marble and bronze, pianos, furniture and delicate machinery, the case is altogether different. Things of this kind are difficult to pack and ship with safety.

A great risk is involved in handling all porcelains and furniture, while the cost of safely packing and handling such things as pianos and fine models and complicated machines is very great. It is therefore obvious that the bargains offered by exhibitors to the people of St. Louis will be found to consist of articles of this character and not of costly fabrics and small pieces of jewelry and bric-a-brac, while the buildings of the Fair as they stand today for sale to the highest bidder offer the greatest possible inducement to purchasers and are extraordinary and unusual bargains.

One danger has manifested itself, against which the people of St. Louis ought to be warned. Foolish women, likely to be carried off their feet by the excitement of the bargain mania, ought not to be allowed to go to the World's Fair with a pocket full of their husband's money. There is no knowing what they may not be likely to bring home in the evening. One woman of this kind only last week, after buying a few World's Fair souvenirs which neither she nor any member of her family wants, actually bought a coffin because it was marked down, and then asked the price of one of the moth-eaten canals in the Jerusalem concession. Only the fact that she had already spent her last cent, prevented this woman from buying a more extraordinary and conglomerate collection of bargains than anything seen in an auction room.

Before she got home she realized what a fool she had made of herself, gave orders that the coffin was not to be sent to her house, and is now trying to dispose of it. The probabilities are that the man who sold her the coffin realized a handsome profit on it, though it had been marked down over 50 per cent.

The Exposition company advertised the main buildings for sale as they stood, asking bids from contractors

who would undertake to tear them down and make use as best they could of the salvage stuff. State commissions began to cast about anxiously for purchasers for their thirty-old buildings, and the representative of King, Kaiser and Mikado alike began to absorb American business ideas. The United States government advertised the Philippine huts for sale at so much per bamboo pole, and will sell the Indian Territory building, too.

The proprietors of the old curiosity shops in foreign pavilions sent out circular letters announcing that historic furniture, paintings, engravings and antiques of every description would be offered at half their original price. This on account of the fact that "high freights, cost of crating, etc., would make it too expensive to take the goods back to Europe."

Over in the Varied Industries building, the heart and center of the busiest of the world's trading marts, placards began to adorn the posts and walls like this: "Saturday-Bargain Day—Goods Marked Down!" "Closing Out This Stock at Half Price!" "Selling Out. No Reasonable Offer Refused."

With the first of November the solid front theretofore presented by the Exposition exhibitor and merchant began to waver. Not, however, till the very last weeks of the Fair is it expected the high tide of such a cut-and-slash business and a run-over-and-grab-for-remnants rush as will put the liveliest 5 and 10 cent counter jam to shame.

The great majority of firms exhibiting costly wares at the Fair are, of course, reliable. Their prices are to be depended upon, but it is going to require the taste and discrimination of the connoisseur to pick out the bargains that are really genuine and worth while.

It is the small merchant, the dealer in cheap things, with which the rank and file of women shoppers will have to do. While many dealers are of unquestioned integrity, it cannot be gainsaid that many others are not, and caution must needs be exercised. Already some unique frauds and sharp practices have been detected and the experiences at other fairs need but be mentioned. At Charleston one firm sold hundreds of valuable leather bags at a ridiculously low figure, but on wrapping up slipped in a cheap paper imitation which the unsuspecting buyer carried home.

At the close of the Omaha Exposition one furrier exhibited a "\$2000 sealskin coat," which he had first "marked up" and then marked down to \$500 the last three weeks of the exposition. During that period he sold the same coat perhaps a hundred times, always preserving the customary privilege of not delivering the goods till after the fair. Then he delivered a hundred coats to his hundred patrons. They were identically like the coat sold, but the mark down from \$2000 to \$500 did the business. Again at Buffalo a quantity of statuary was marked up about 400 per cent on its value, but during the last weeks the astonishing reduction from \$5 to \$1, a price made only to "special customers," caught the crowd by the wholesale.

Then comes the warning: Make sure you know what you are buying, remember that you are dealing with one just as shrewd as yourself; post yourself on downtown prices and examine your packages before leaving the Fair.

One woman salesman of much experience frankly told the Sunday Post-Dispatch that she would not think of buying a thing at a grand wind-up World's Fair sale. She said the risk of getting taken in by fakers was a hazard; that the souvenir dealers were the ones to be feared, and that the only genuine bargains to be found would be probably in the furnishings, desks, etc., of the various exhibit booths, state and foreign buildings.

It is, then, in the field of the souvenir, the article in any



way marked with the name or date of the L. P. E., that woman may find her legitimate field of shopping. There she may feel free to argue prices and to haggle over cents, for it is there that speculation is going on. This class of goods will be practically worthless after the Fair and the dealer will make a price that will cause demand to offset supply.

A dealer in fancy souvenir postcards feared being left with a surplus on hand and cut the price from 35 to 15 cents a package. A woman shopper learned of the reduction and remarked that she would wait till the price fell to 5 cents. A few days later she called again, only to learn that the price was 35 cents again. The cut sale had reduced the stock till the dealer saw fit to try for the original price on his remaining stock.

While 50 to 80 and 90 per cent reductions are being made in some goods, and in the case of others "no reasonable offer is refused," a far different influence operates to regulate the price of more expensive foreign goods. Here it is the cost of transportation and the wholesale price. There is a costly display of porcelain or terra cotta or chinoise ware from Denmark or Germany or Japan, and which would pay to dispose of the same here, provided the wholesale price could be obtained. Hence a cut of something like 25 to 33 per cent may be made over the original prices during the last week of the Fair.

Many of the custodians of foreign displays swell with dignity as they assure callers that their goods are works of art and that they do not pretend to make any sacrifices. Still, there is the cost of re-shipment to be figured in, and in nearly every case the shopper will find that the European merchant may find it possible to stretch his conscience a slight per cent. Many of his costlier vases, plates and statuary have been already sold, and after the Fair will decorate some of the best St. Louis homes. It must furthermore be borne in mind that the foreign merchant and exhibitor is even yet receiving consignments of wares for the Fair, that during November dozens of shipments were accepted from abroad, and that almost any rare article on display can be replaced or duplicated in a short while.

"America is unlike Europe," said one art merchant from abroad. "At Paris I made 70 per cent of my sales in the first six weeks of the exposition. Here in America, the people all wait till the last and there is one grand rush.

I don't know why it is unless the American people like to get taken in more than do the Europeans."

Commissioner-General Lewald of Germany says:

"We can afford to place a reduced price on foreign goods now, for the reason that the United States customs appraiser comes around and says that an article, such as a fine carpet or a piece of tapestry, has deteriorated in value from seven months' exposure. It is shop-worn, as one would say, and he reduces the appraisement of its value, thereby reducing the amount of duty on it. It has been built here in bond, but now we can cut the sale price and make a bargain to somebody. Many of our works were made to order for German customers before being shipped here, but can be replaced if sold here. Such is the case with the \$100,000 interior decorations of the German Pavilion, Das Deutsch Haus. They can be shipped abroad, but it seems to me desirable that the people of St. Louis should keep them here."

President Higginbotham of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago remarked that the same kind of bargain rush that is to be seen here was experienced at the close of the Chicago Fair.

Director of Exhibits Skiff saw experience in a like capacity at the Chicago Fair, and saw prices tumble at the finish of the last Paris Exposition. As for fakers, he says they are everywhere, and the Exposition bargain hunter needs to keep well on his guard.

Prince Charles of Denmark is an expert typewriter, while Princess Christian is also a clever manipulator of the "keys." The latter's machine has German characters as well as English, and she typewrites most of Prince Christian's German correspondence for him. Another royal typewriter is the Princess of Wales, who is extremely quick, and typewrites some of her own letters in quite a professional style.

The Sultan of Turkey, who is just 62, is passionately fond of music—not of "military bands to drive away the stillness of the night," but of the pianoforte and the violin of both of which he is a capital judge. Musicians visiting Constantinople with good introductions are easily admitted to play before the Sultan, who pays them on a lavish scale. The Sultan also takes a great interest in natural history. Like all Turks, he is fond of animals.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD. Send name and address, and stamp and date of birth, and I will send a postcard picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. FBOP, 22 AMEX, Dept. 120, Bridgeport, Conn.

New and Strange Things in and About St. Louis.

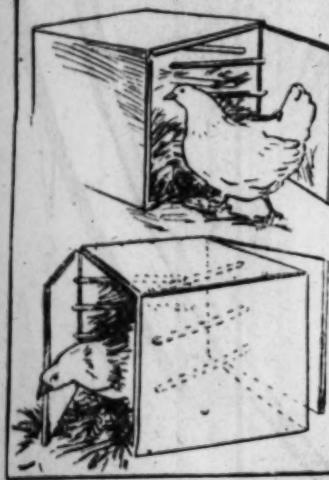
Siamese Junk at the Fair.



ONE of the quaintest exhibits at the Fair is a Siamese junk under full sail. The model is perfect in every detail. It shows the curious shape of the craft's hull, the queer little cabins on her deck and the manner in which the vessel is rigged. The exhibit attracts much attention.

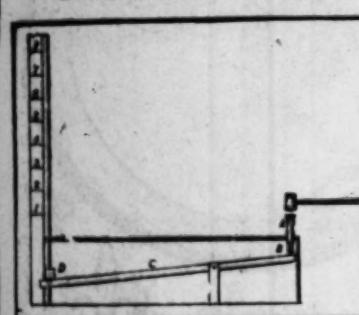
The Swedish town of Hafanger has set a graduated tax on all stout persons weighing upwards of 135 pounds.

For Laying Hens.



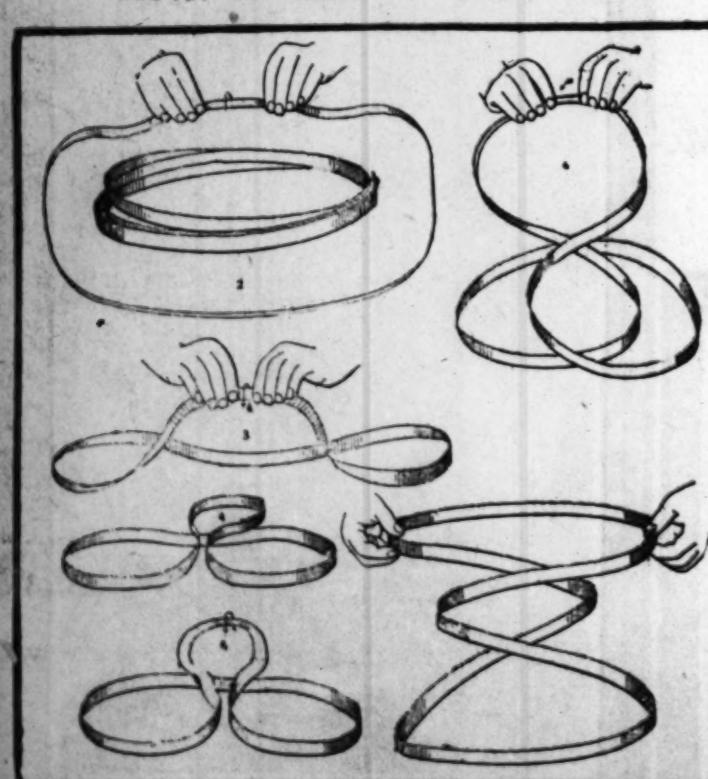
A poultry exhibit at the World's Fair is shown a private apartment for use by a laying hen. It is an automatic nest that closes around the hen as she enters. The entrance door has a fixture extending across the nest in such a manner that the bird brushes it back with one wing as she enters, and then closes the door. The apartment's exit is through a small vent which opens the door and keeps it open for the next laying hen.

Tells Force of Blows.



An ingenious device for testing the force of a blow is exhibited at the World's Fair. A scale is marked off to show the height to which the dummy, D, is forced by a blow. The stake, A, is struck

How to Fold a Band Saw.



THE proper method of folding a band saw is practically illustrated in a World's Fair exhibit. In the illustration of the process figure 1 shows a saw which has been folded as required. Figure 2 shows it in position for the first

twist. In figure 3 the saw is thrown into two loops. Figure 4 shows the continuation of the twist, and 5 shows how the saw is to be twisted after assuming the fourth position. The practical completion of the operation is shown in figure 6, and

Up to date 311 statues of William I of Germany have been erected in German towns.

The average age at which women marry in civilized countries is 25½ years.

Smoke Mask for Firemen.



during its passage in front of the breathing tube. A fireman may thus remain for half an hour in a place that would otherwise be fatal.

The accepted design for the new Austrian five-hundred-pfennig bank-notes, which will be shortly issued, is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head, which forms its central feature. The child's head for this note was the son of Prince Franz Joseph Rohan, whom the artist saw one day in the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked for the child's name, and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

Few people who have not traveled about the Russian empire can imagine how immense its wealth in timber. "Wooden Russia" is aptly applied to the vast forest areas of Russia, which cover nearly 500,000,000 acres, or 25 per cent of the entire area of the country. In Russia nothing is built of any other material than wood, and wood constitutes the principal fuel. The forest belt called the "Taiga," in Siberia, stretches in a direct line from the Ural to the Pacific for 4000 miles, and is in many parts 500 miles broad. All this is the property of the Czar.

Belgium, where public libraries are almost unknown, enjoys 190,000 public houses. That means one public house for 36 inhabitants, or one public house for 12 men above 17 years of age, the publican included. During the last 50 years the population has increased 50 per cent; the number of public houses, 258 per cent.

A Russian bride is not submitted to the trying ordeal of appearing in white satin and lace in cold, broad daylight. The wedding takes place by candle light in a drawing room.

Next to grape wine, it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine, is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man. It was in Japan dating back over 3000 years.

World's Fair Statues That Wear Clothes.



In the accompanying picture is shown a statuary group exhibited at the World's Fair which caused some amusing comment a little while ago owing to the misinformed belief that the "nude in art" was to be dispensed with in the Fair by the draping of all naked figures. The simple truth is, however, that the figures shown in this illustration are lay figures and that, the draping was done to illustrate the costumes of the period represented. The group is one of a series of representations of Egyptian life under the early Pharaohs. It pictures the entertainment of an Egyptian nobleman by a dancing girl and a musician. The nobleman is attended by a slave who fans him as he sits at ease. An Egyptian maiden plays on a native musical instrument to whose strains the dancing girl goes through the figures of an ancient dance. The costumes are historically correct. The figures constituting the group are made of plaster and are modeled after rock-paintings.

According to the laws of good society in China, young widows should not remarry. Widowhood is therefore held in highest esteem, and the older the widow grows the more agreeable her position becomes. Should she reach 50 years she may, by applying to the Emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet on which her virtues are inscribed. The tablet is then placed over the door at the principal entrance of her house.

A snake lady snake charmer, named Leyton, was performing at a village called Vaehtingen, in Rhenish Prussia, in a meadow, with a dummy as her victim. This was permitted to coil round her necks and breast. Her courage met with thunders of applause from the spectators, who little dreamt that by their signs of approval they had sealed the poor charmer's death warrant. Such, however, proved to be the case, for, apparently infuriated at demonstrations, the reptile tightened its coils amidst the shrieks of the public, strangled the lady on the platform before anything could be done to assist her. The snake was immediately killed.

According to the laws of good society in China, young widows should not remarry. Widowhood is therefore held in highest esteem, and the older the widow grows the more agreeable her position becomes. Should she reach 50 years she may, by applying to the Emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet on which her virtues are inscribed. The tablet is then placed over the door at the principal entrance of her house.

In California it is found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal and give out more heat in proportion to weight. Large quantities of the stones taken out of the fruit that is dried or dried a little are collected and sold. Apricot stones also burn, but not so well as peach, and do not command so high a price.

Mr. Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army has been a vegetarian for sixteen years, and maintains her health in spite of exceptionally hard work. Her husband is also a vegetarian, and Gen. Booth may almost be considered one, since he eats but the smallest amount of meat.

A curious plan for catching fish is used on the Elmer Columbia, North America. A number of wheels are set up in the middle of the stream, which as the turn round catch the fish and cast them into troughs by the river banks. As much as five tons weight of fish a day has thus been taken.

A lighthouse shortly to be in operation on Lennard Island, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, will be the most powerful in America, being of 750,000 candlepower and visible for 22 miles.

The laws of Italy are strict with regard to theaters and circuses. Every act or performance announced on the program must be given. Any great exaggeration by means of the press is punishable.

The laws of Italy are strict with regard to theaters and circuses. Every act or performance announced on the program must be given. Any great exaggeration by means of the press is punishable.

Up to date 311 statues of William I of Germany have been erected in German towns.

The average age at which women marry in civilized countries is 25½ years.

Safety Shaving Brush.



Illustration. How it sounds is another proposition.

The longest straight piece of railway line in the world is from Nyngan to Mourie, in New South Wales. This railway runs 125 miles on a level in a perfectly straight line.

In France there are 6,000,000 smokers, and of every 15 there are eight who smoke a pipe, five who smoke cigars, and only two who use cigarettes. Still they use more than 800,000,000 cigarettes a year, or enough to go around the world 500 times if they were placed end to end in a line.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over 25 have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

Persons bearing the same surname, although they may not be related in any way, are forbidden to marry in China.

Whales from 300 to 400 years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of layers of the whalebone, which increase yearly.

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in some parts of Australia. In West Australia, for example, there are only 54,000 women in a population of 168,000.

Of all newspapers in the world 68 in every 100 are printed in the English language.

An unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluethroat has been proved to travel from Central Africa to the German Ocean, a distance of 1600 miles, making the journey in nine hours.

Probably the most novel theater in the world is that which was recently opened at Thale, in Germany. The theater is on the summit of a mountain, and is surrounded on all sides by steep rocks; the seats for the audience are hewn out of the rock and accommodate 1000 persons, and the stage, which is also hewn out of the rock, is 80 feet long by 54 feet wide. No artificial scenery is used, but the background is formed by the dense forest and by the outlines of the mountains in the distance. The dressing room for the actors is close at hand in the forest, and is completely hidden from the audience. The theater is fully protected from the wind, and its acoustic properties are so excellent that every word is heard.

King Edward's Face on Apple.



moving the flavor of the previous course from the palate.

A Sickless Drum.



A DRUM without sticks is the latest invention and one of these curious instruments is exhibited at the World's Fair. The beating mechanism is placed inside and the leather head is thumped from within. The noise is produced by means of a stout wire protruding from the side, with which the interior mechanism is worked, and it is said that any combination of beats can be produced with as much skill as if by the most expert drummer.

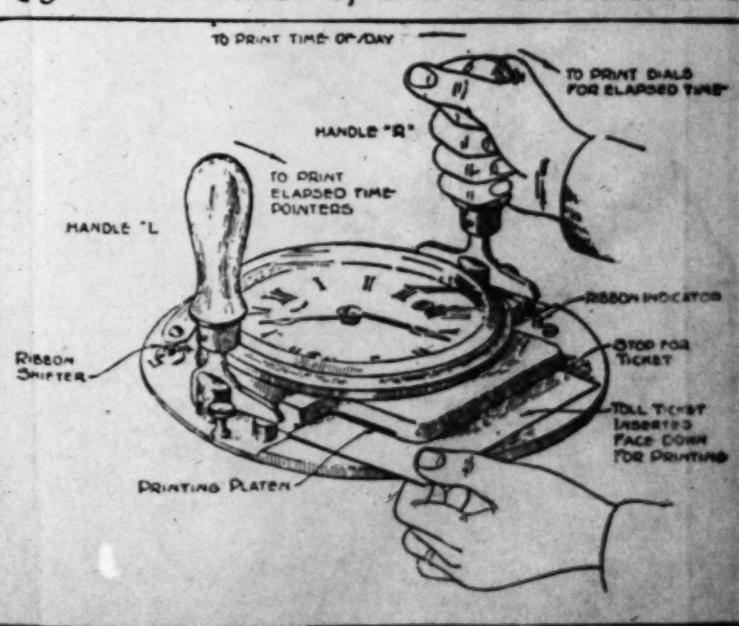
Ancient Potato Ring.



IN THE Irish Government exhibit at the World's Fair are to be seen quaint old Irish "potato rings" hand-made of silver. Much interest attaches to this essentially Irish production, especially for the connoisseur of antique plate. The rarity of the genuine old pieces may be inferred from the fact that \$67.75 per ounce weight has been paid at public auction for some of them.

These "potato rings" were used as stands for the mahogany bowls on which potatoes were served at table, and were only made in Ireland in the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth centuries. The ornamentation is very characteristic of this period of Irish silver work. The exhibit at the Fair contains the Earl of Mayo's famous collection of potato rings and is complete supposed to assist digestion, besides re-

Registers Duration of Phone Conversations.



The curious clock shown in the illustration, and forming part of a World's Fair exhibit, is the calculating clock, which prints a record of the elapsed time in long-distance-telephone conversations. The central dial to the left of the line is one hour divided into five-minute periods, and the left-hand dial has a total of five minutes divided into quarter-minute periods. Thus the time spent in conversation is read on the two elapsed-time dials.

Faces and Fancies

at the
theatres

